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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO. 213 | BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8 1913. | ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m.,1913,	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Marmora.....	10500
15th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
22nd ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia....	10000
29th ,,	Mantua	11000	....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia	7000	Medina	12500
13th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
20th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th ,,	Persia	8000	....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th ,,	Delta	8000	....	..
17th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa........	11000
24th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
31st. ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua	11000	....	..
14th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
28th ,,	Maloja	12500	....	..
7th March.	Persia	8000	....	..
14th ,,	Salsette	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia	10500	....	..
28th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia....	10000
•1st April	Himalaya	7000	....	..
4th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
11th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina.......	12500
18th ,,	Mantua	11000	....	..
25th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia.....	10000
•29th ,,	Arcadia	7000	....	..
2nd May	Caledoni	8000	....	..
9th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa........	11000
16th ,,	Persia	8000	....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE.		RETURN.	
	"A" rate	"B" rate.	"A" rate	"B" rate
To MARSEILLES. .	Rs. 594	or Rs. 495	Rs. 891	or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON . .	,, 627	or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8	or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departur
Rangoon Maru	T. Date.	4936	30th Oct.	12th Nov.
Ka wachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	15th Nov.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov.
Inabe Maru.	....	6189	30th Nov.	12th Dec.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

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LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

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(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

teamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan......	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb......	21st Feb......
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar...
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April....	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only*

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

Fares.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Compbell and Co., Ltd.

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FUNDS EXCEED..............£19,031,220
ANNUAL INCOME.............£7,139,550

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
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BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Rs a. p.	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by the Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2¼ annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LHASA 2184, Mon. 10th Nov. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C.M.
KOLA 1205, Th. 13th Nov. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LINGA......2185, Fri. 14th Nov. *6 a.m. Direct.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(*Weekly.*)

S. S. "KOLA" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 13th November, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(*Weekly.*)

S. S. "BARALA" 3,148, tons on Tuesday 11th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.	
†PURNEA.........	3306	Thursday,	13th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA.	3418	,,	27th Nov.
†PUNDUA	3305	,,	11th December.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,,	25th ,,

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VIRAWA" 3360 tons, on or about 15th November 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
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8th November, 1913.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

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Calcutta
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Aden (Camp)
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Nakuru
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Kampala
Entebbe.

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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

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Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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HOW TO COOK IN CASSEROLE DISHES

"THIS VOLUME SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD."—*WEEKLY SCOTSMAN.*

BY
MARION HARRIS NEIL.

PUBLISHED BY W. & R. CHAMBERS AT 3-6 NET.

We are not booksellers, we sell Watches, Jewellery, Silverware and Electro-plate and it is in connection with the last-named commodity and Casserole dishes chiefly that we offer this book free of charge to every purchaser of a Casserole Dish as advertised by us.

Banish from memory, please, the old idea of a casserole which was a preparation of minced fish, flesh or vegetable cased in rice, potato, maccaroni &c.

THE CASSEROLE TO-DAY

Has become the Modern Fashionable

EARTHENWARE DISH.

Cooking "EN CASSEROLE" is a term which signifies dishes cooked and served in the same earthenware utensil, and as Marion Harris Neil says, "the eye has much to do with the palate," and that "a dish served in an attractive form is likely to prove much more pleasing to the taste than a carelessly offered one." The holders of Casserole Electro-plated mounts offered by us in which the Casseroles are placed when removed from the oven and taken to the table, are examples of genuine artistic merit.

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If you are in need of a Sovereign cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory Dyspepsia, Constipation. etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

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A. N. PHARMACY.
Jamnager—Kathiawar. Kalbadevie-Bombay
296

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Dealer in all Sorts of Fashionable Silk, Artistic High Class Embroidered Silks.

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Every Mail Brings for us the latest and up-to-date Fashions.

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Every Sixth Year, if no claim during Preceding Five Years

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Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

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Distributed gratis & Post free to al
Apply to:—
SWASTHYA SAHAY PHARMACY
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Our I. C. O. brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

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HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

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Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

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CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

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LOST A BUNCH of KEYS held together by a small steel key chain. Finder will be rewarded on giving intimation to Box No. 125, care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0730

WANTED

ANY lady requiring services of good Travelling Maid in return for passage home apply to MRS. R. E. BARROW, Nowshera.

A EUROPEAN LADY or GENTLEMAN TUTOR and COMPANION WANTED to take charge of a young boy studying fifth standard. Second Language French. Shall have to stay at Malabar Hill. Terms according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 249 C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 0732

BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL POONA.—WANTED an experienced ASSISTANT MISTRESS for a Junior class. One with training and certificate preferred. Good salary for a competent Teacher. Non-resident. Provident Fund. Apply to

THE HEAD MASTER.

REQUIRED ON HIRE a large Dancing Marquee without poles 60 feet by 30 to 40 feet with proper dancing floor to be erected in Sialkot middle of December. Reply submitting estimate by wire to MESS PRESIDENT, 17th Lancers, Sialkot.

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Applications with above qualifications clearly given therein will be received up to 1st December by the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar (Rajputana).

SITUATION WANTED by European thoroughly well up in grass and dairy farming, agriculture and horticulture, office work and accounts. Capable Manager. Also a Competent Sanitary Inspector Excellent testimonials.—Apply MANAGER, Soldiers and Sailors Institute Kirkee.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.—The services of a FOREMAN for the Spinning Machinery and a FOREMAN for the Weaving Machinery are required in the Textile Department of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

The pay of both posts is at the rate of Rs. 60—2—80 per mensem.

The men appointed will be expected to assist in the erection, and to give instruction on the running of the Spinning and Weaving Machinery.

Applications stating Candidate's age and full particulars, with dates of his previous experience should be forwarded to THE PRINCIPAL, Thomason College, Roorkee, not later than 15th November, 1913.

WANTED experienced COMPOUNDER, Call at No. 1, Bharucha Building, Princess, Street, F. S. MADAN & Co.,

WANTED a second hand Motor Cycle with Side Car (Cane) preferably a 1913 model.—Write giving particulars to F. CHANDLER, Military Grass Farm Jubbulpore.

WANTED Three first class Landaulette Cars, best make, for Friday, 28th November. Apply with particulars, Room 228, Taj Mahal Hotel.

WANTED a good FITTER and TURNER for service at Aden. Apply with copies of testimonials to COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED immediately a governess, pure European, for three girls, ages 11½, 9½, and 6, usual subjects. Music and French essential. Excellent ayah kept. Home in spring.—Apply MRS. P. L. BARKER, Jhelum, Punjab.

WANTED—A Graduate for D. A. V. High School, Dehra Dun. Pay Rs. 75 p. m. with Provident Fund benefits. Trained and experienced preferable.—Apply sharp together with copies of testimonials to the MANAGER stating age and subjects the candidate is most capable to teach.

WANTED—For the Maharaja Kumar of Vizianagram who is studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer, an Indian graduate possessing knowledge of Sanskrit and modern methods of education. He should have practical experience of teaching work. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to THE MAHARANI SAHEBA of Vizianagram.

WANTED

WANTED a CASHIER and MANAGING CLERK for an Attorney's Office. Apply to Box No. 121, c/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 0720

WANTED by February 15th an experienced housekeeper for Auckland House School, Simla—For full particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL, Auckland House, Simla.

WANTED small BUNGALOW or FLAT with good servants' quarters, or to share Bungalow or Flat.

CARDALE,
24, Esplanade Road.

WANTED—About Nov. 25th an English Nurse for two children, a girl of 5½ and a body of 3. Wages from Rs. 40.

Apply Mrs. E. H. BOOME, 112th Infantry, Nowshera, N. W. F. Province.

WEAVING-MASTER, Open for engagement Practical in Sizing and Fancies, good testimonials, Total abstainer, Replies Box 123 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0728

FOR SALE Lightweight HUMBER 1911 MOTOR-CYCLE in perfect order with tools horn and lamp Rs. 375. A neat little machine Box 124 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0728

WANTED for quiet Station Governess Companion (pure European) to teach two boys ages six and seven. Reply with references stating age, salary required etc., to Mrs. Adamson, Dholpur, Rajputana. 0733.

WANTED at once—2 Typists, minimum speed 30 words, 2 Accountant Clerks, Entrance passed, neat handwriting essential, those with business experience preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to A. BARAKAT & Co., Delhi.

WANTED a GRADUATE on pay of Rs. 50, with future prospects. Apply sharp with testimonials.

CHHOTULAL S. SHAH,
Chairman, School Board,
Viramgam.

WANTED a European Bandmaster, to join at Nowshera on 1st January or 15th February 1914. Apply with copies of testimonials etc., to BAND PRESIDENT, 24th Punjabis, Bannu, N.W.F.P.

WANTED an experienced and trained Graduate on Rs. 70—75, for Seth Jay Dayal High School, Biswan Sitapur. B. Sc. preferred. Apply to HEAD MASTER, Seth Jay Dayal High School, Biswan (Sitapur).

WANTED GRADUATES for the New English School, Nadiad. With Language, Science and Mathematics preferred. Apply sharp. Pay Rs. 50 to 80:—

S. A. VASAVADA,
Nagerwada, Junagadha. Head Master.
0706

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society Ltd., 7 Shallow Lane Calcutta. 0639

WANTED CANVASSERS and AGENTS in Bombay, and Mofussil for Brass Door Plates, Good Commission or Salary. Apply

C. RATILAL & CO.,
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Khetwadi Main Road,
0719 Bombay No. 4.

WANTED a children's NURSE in a respectable Hindu family in the moffussil, children's previous experience unnecessary. Hospital nurse and a Hindu preferred. Must be fond of children—good salary. Apply with terms and particulars to Box No 118, "Bombay Chronicle." 0707

WANTED. an experienced EUROPEAN GOVERNESS for two Mohammedan Princes, 7 years of age. She should know Hindustani so as to talk the language fairly well. Furnished house, food, conveyance and servants found. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to

THE CHIEF SECRETARY,
Rampur, United Provinces.

WANTED—An EXPERIENCED European Governess for two Mohammedan Princes, 7 years of age. She should know Hindustani so as to talk the language fairly well. Furnished house, food, conveyance and servants found. Salary according to qualifications.—Apply to the CHIEF SECRETARY, Rampur State, United Provinces.

WANTED Qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, for temporary service in Rajputana, for about a year, on a salary of Rs. 60 a month. Apply with copies of testimonials to

THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
Rajputana,
Ajmer.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies ars constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasoniable coast, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. Your need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Dairy Farming
Advertising	Engineering in all branches
Agricultural	Mining
Analytical Chemistry	Poultry Farming
Applied Art	Salesmanship
Business Training.	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to;—

THE REGISTRAR.
International Correspondence Schools
(of London), Dept. A-E 11.
11, Hamam Street. Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS to introduce the MILLIONS POLICY on Commission and Salaries ranging from Rs. 25, to Rs. 250 per month.

Influential men of all communities required Present engagements no bar. With spare hour work you can earn a permanent monthly guaranteed income for one year. Full particulars, prospectuses, etc., may be had from:

THE PIONEER ASSURANCE COY., LTD.,
0691 249, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED—A working MECHANIC to take charge of the Mechanical plant in the Store of the Executive Engineer Poona District, and to keep it in repair.

The plant consists of portable Engines, steam rollers pumps, etc.

Applications stating the age, experience and the salary expected should be submitted with testimonials to the undersigned before the 15th November 1913.

The appointment will be temporary.

(Sd.) J. M. MACKAY, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona Dist.
Ex. Engineer's Office,
Poona District,
Poona, 27th October 1913.

WANTED A SECRETARY for the Club of Western India, Poona, from about the 15th of December, 1913. Applicants should have a good knowledge of accounts and club work generally. They must be members of some well recognised social club. The emoluments are Rs. 400 per mensem together with free board and bachelor quarters.

A good knowledge of the country and its language is essential.

Applications with testimonials should be submitted as soon as possible.

To THE SECRETARY.
Club of Western India,
Poona.

FOR SALE:

BEST OPPORTUNITY AND SPLENDID BARGAIN.

A taxi complete with meter and in good working order is for sale either cash or on instalment system. Apply Sharp Box No. 243 C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 0732.

FOR SALE. Schielmayer Grand PIANO Rs. 300 or near offer. Apply. MURRAY, Gas Works, Parel. 0736

FOR SALE—20 Bore D. B. Shot Gun, with rebounding hammers, by Thos. Turner, in excellent condition and very light. Price with canvas case Rs. 100. Reasonable offer considered.—Apply to COLONEL C. E. BADDELEY, 14, Queen's Gardens, Poona.

FOR SALE—One D. B. hammerless ejector, 12 bore Gun by Jeffries, Rs. 250, in canvas case. Very good condition.

2. .404 H. V. Mauser Magazine Rifle by Manton, with telescope sight, case and 80 cartridges, Rs. 240.

The owner has gone home and the above must be sold at once.—Apply LIEUT. H. R. LODGE, R.F.A., Trimulgherry, Deccan.

FOR SALE.—B. A. G., aged, station game polo, hunted this season, excellent hack, very handsome, Rs. 450.

B. W. M., I. P. A. C., aged, fast trapper, lady's and light weight hack, excellent paces, Rs. 300 or offers.

Apply Capt. LAW, Poona.

FOR SALE.—BAHADUR, ch. a. g. 7 years, very fast, played in tournaments, has won Gymkhana Races—placed under C. T. C. Rs. 800.

A very low offer will be accepted for immediate sale as owner has gone home.—Apply to J. S. FOLJAMBE, 43rd Light Infantry, Ahmednagar.

FOR SALE—Rs. 4,500 or reasonable offer —11 H. P. HUMBER CAR, 1912 Model, 4-seater, complete, fitted with 5 detachable wheels, 3 Continental Tropical, 2 meter milometer. Insured till 23rd August 1914 Many spares. Condition excellent. Apply to

W. W. SMART, I.C.S.
Poona.

FOR SALE.—Owner going home. ONE TEA SET 4 pieces (tea pot, sugar cream and tray) N. S. E. P. quite new Rs. 12.

One case 6 pairs fish knives and forks richly engraving blades E. P. N. S. quite new Rs. 15.

One case containing above and fruit knives and forks E. P. quite new Rs. 15.

One case 6 pairs fruit knives and forks richly engraving blades E. P. quite new Rs. 12.

One case containing above and fish knives and forks E. P. quite new Rs. 12.

Apply Box No. 126 C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 0731.

FOR SALE.—OWNER LEAVING POONA.—PRIMROSE GIRL, Brown English Mare by T. H. Primrose Boy ex Ladas dam pedigree Welsh Cob Mare, I. P. A. for life, 7 off, broken to stick and ball, regularly hunted by a lady all through this season in Poona, good trapper, good mouth and manners, a confidential cob up to weight would make a most useful pony for hills. Price Rs. 1,200.

English Ralli Cart, 4 seated, by Bryant, rubber-tyres: lamps, mat, whip socket, etc., in very good order, painted black picked out yellow. Price Rs. 400.

New set black patent leather Harness used only few times. Price Rs. 90.

Or turn-out Rs. 1,600.

BLUEBIRD, Brown English mare by T. B. Flaxby, out of a Blue Ruin mare, I. P. A. for life, 6 off, broken to stick and ball, regularly hunted by a lady all this season, snaffle mouth, temperate and handy, likely to make a very fine fencer, now being broken to harness. Price Rs. 1,200.

Both these ponies were landed last October, never been sick or sorry and are believed thoroughly sound.

A set of six coloured prints by H. Alkes, framed oak, gold slips, size 18 by 24 inches "One day's sport of three real good ones" dated 1823, in excellent condition. Price Rs. 100.

Two-coloured Coaching prints by above, framed same but rather larger, date 1897. Price Rs. 20.

Apply Major F. MORRIS, Stavely Road, Poona.

FOR SALE.

15-20 H.-P. NAPIER CAR 7-seated Landaulet Body, Lighting Dynamo system, spare wheel etc. Can be tried in Bombay by appointment. Suitable offers will be considered. ROLLS-ROYCE Ltd., Mayo Road, Fort, Bombay. 0695

FOR SALE a BILLIARD TABLE by John Roberts, Bombay, Rs. 1,000, also various Accessories. List on application. Offer considered. Apply

MESS PRES.,
102nd Grenadiers,
Aurangabad, Deccan.

FOR SALE.—OWNER REDUCING STABLE.—BLK, W. M. PHYLLIS, aged, I. P. A. C., up to 14 stone. Rs. 900.

Ch. W. G. "O. T." 7 yrs. I. P. A. C., ¾ trained, up to 14 stone, Rs. 1,000.

G. A. G. GREY MIST, aged, I. P. A. C., up to 12 stone. Rs. 800.

B. A. E. CLARENCEUX, 6 yrs., W. I. T. C. 14-0¼, up to 13 stone, was raced by importer last winter in Bombay. Has played polo with present owner in Poona Junior Tournament, and recently won Gymkhana Race. Rs. 1,500.

For further particulars apply to W. MORLAND, 43rd Light Infantry, Ahmednagar, Deccan.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

OWNER ORDERED HOME—.375 Cordite express Magazine, little used, with ammunition, Rs. 180.—Apply LT. TAYLOR, Royal Artillery. Trimulgherry, Deccan.

THE BOMBAY STORES' CLEARANCE SALE. 15 days only. Commenced on the 1st November. An ENORMOUS REDUCTION IN PRICES. We are clearing our Stock at almost HALF PRICE to make room for goods shortly expected. A visit to us will result in mutual benefit. We endeavour to give double value for your Rupee.

THE BOMBAY STORES, LIMITED,
0718 Gents' House, Market, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET from 1st January 1914—The commodious first floor of SCHOEN HOUSE, Wodehouse Road.—Apply to Mr. P. M. MURZBAN, next door. 0724.

TO BE SOLD a second hand Shiedmayer and Soehne PIANO. Apply at "DAWN PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO. Gowalia Tank, Bombay." 0710

TO BE LET—For 2 months viz next March and April, a large and well Furnished Flat in Middle Colaba. Apply Box No. 501, care of "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET—A new BUNGALOW at Santa Cruz Second Lane, Hasanabad, airy, facing West, 3 Rooms at ground floor and Rooms at first floor.—Apply to A. H. GHIAWALLA, No. 1, Borah Bazar Street, Fort. 0738.

TO BE LET, from 1st December 1913, an OFFICE, measuring about 600 sq. ft., on the first floor of Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road; Lift, E. L. and Fan points. Apply

A. H. WHEELER & Co.,
on premises.

TO BE LET at Mahableshwar JEEJEE LODGE (Hot season Rs. 1,200; Cold season Rs. 150 per month) and DHUN VILLA (Hot season Rs. 800; Cold season Rs. 100 per month). Apply Mrs. P. B. JEEJEEBHOY, Pedder Road, Bombay. **0711**

TO LET A FEW FLATS.—Don't miss this golden opportunity. Concession of one month's rent to those engaging flats in Kamal Mansions and Grants Buildings, Arthur Bunder Road, Colaba, on or before 15th December. No agreement for fixed period demanded. Kamal Mansion fitted with Electric Lights and modern sanitary arrangements. Both the buildings command a magnificent view of the sea. One of the coolest, and healthiest places in Bombay. Kamal Mansion rent now reduced considerably. Present rent Kamal Mansions from Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 and of Grants Buildings from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

Apply to Manager P. B. SIRCAR, Esq., Kamal Mansion, Third Entrance, Top Floor. 0700

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OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

I ABDULLABHAI AMEERUDIN hereby give NOTICE to all to whom may concern that I have severed all connection with the business carried on at Nishanpada Road, Umerkhandi in the name of Abdullabai Ameerudin since 16th July 1913, and have given notice on the 3rd November 1913, to Sherifbhai Ebrahimbhai who has been carrying on the business since that time not to use my name any longer.

I hereby disclaim any responsibility for any acts or deeds of the said Sherifbhai Ebrahimbhai.

0712

NOTICE.

THE DABHOLKAR SCHOLARSHIPS.

AS the selection of students for the above scholarships for the year 1914, will be made by the Dabholkar Scholarships Board on the 15th January, 1914, from among the poor and deserving students belonging to the Goud-Saraswat Brahman Community (all Sub-Sections included) and studying in High Schools and Colleges managed or recognised by Government, applications are invited so as to reach the Undersigned on or before the 15th January, 1914. Poor and Deserving Female Students of the said Community studying in Marathi or English Schools or Colleges may also apply. All applications must be made on forms which can be supplied to Students on their applying for the same. This requisition applies to the present Dabholkar Scholars also.

DINKAR S. VARDE,
Honorary Secretary,
The Dabholkar Scholarships Board.
Bombay, Chaupaty Rd.,
Anand-Kanan. November, 1913.

THACKER'S BOMBAY DIRECTORY,
AND
THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORY.

OUR TRAVELLING REPRESENTATIVE is in Bombay to compile Bombay Directory (Rs. 4-8) and Bombay portion of the Indian Directory (Rs. 25). Firms, Officials, Residents, Private individuals, etc., are requested to send in their particulars at an early date to the address given below:—

Travelling Representative,
THACKER'S DIRECTORIES, Ld.,
Care of Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld.,
Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.
Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
24th October, 1913. 0723

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Lakmidas Pragji of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property:—

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay situate on the Elphinstone land estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 558 2/9 Square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property in the occupation of Narayen Dossa, on the West by the property in the occupation of Rewji Jewram, on the North by the Baroda Street and on the South by the property in the occupation of Jamadas Narsi which said premises were assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and the building built on the said premises was assessed in the books of the Municipality under Street No. 72 and 74 Ward B Nos. 5469, 5470.

ALL persons having claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in 121 Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 7th day of November 1913.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS.
0734 Purchasers Attorneys.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN and new classes will be formed on MONDAY the 12th January 1914.

The courses of instruction are (1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Textile Manufacture (4) Technical Chemistry and (5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing.

Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medal and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded on the results of the Annual Examinations. Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the Principal, on or before the 31st December 1913 stating the course of instruction they desire to take. No candidate will be allowed to take more than one course at a time. All applicants will be examined on the 6th and 7th January 1914 at the Institute and only those who stand highest on the list of successful candidates to the number of available vacancies will be admitted. The examination will commence each day at 10 a.m. (S.T.) and will be conducted in English. The following are the subjects of the examination:—

(a) English Composition.	A short essay.
(b) Drawing.	Copying from the blackboard.
(c) Arithmetic.	As at Matriculation.
(d) Algebra.	do. do.
(e) Natural Science.	Chemistry as at Matric.

Mechanical Engineering students who obtain the First Class Diploma or the Second Class Diploma with First Class in Practice are allowed to sit for the Second Class Bombay Boiler Act Examination without any further training.

The following are the approximate number of available vacancies:—

(1) Mechanical Engineering	30.
(2) Electrical Engineering	30.
(3) Textile Manufacture	30.
(4) Technical Chemistry	20.
(5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing.	20.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Principal.

D. E. WACHA,
0739 Honorary Secretary.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS.

A SERIES OF LECTURES on the SECOND COMING OF CHRIST AND THE END OF THE WORLD IN THE SEARCHLIGHT OF GOD'S PROPHETIC WORD, will be given by Evangelists G. W. Pettit and G. F. Enoch, assisted by competent helpers beginning SUNDAY, NOVEMBER NINTH (9th) at 6-30 p.m.

A large NEW HALL has been fitted up with a view to furnishing every possible comfort to the public. The NEW HALL is located on the ground floor of READY-MONEY BUILDING, APOLLO BUNDER, OPPOSITE WATSON'S ANNEXE. A most cordial welcome is extended to the public. The subjects are of world-wide interest to every observer of current topics. You are asked to come, and will be made welcome.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at Annas 8 per Preference Share, free of Income Tax, for one year (20th March, 1911, to 19th March, 1912,) declared at the Twenty-Eighth Ordinary General Meeting, held this day, will be paid at the Company's Registered Office, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, 24th November, 1913, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), except on Saturdays when it will be paid between 11-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. to those Preference Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 19th November, 1913. Dividend Warrants can be obtained by the Shareholders on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SONS & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 29th October, to WEDNESDAY, 19th November, 1913, both days inclusive, and not up to Wednesday, the 12th Instant, as notified.

H. SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th November, 1913. 0735

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Government of Bombay will shortly nominate a candidate for selection by the Government of India to hold one of the three Architectural Scholarships instituted by that Government to facilitate the training of Indians in the principles and practice of architecture with a view to their ultimate employment in the archaeologial Department. The award of the scholarship will be subject to the following conditions:—

(a) the scholarships which are open to all natives of India holding the degree of B.A. or other equivalent degree in an Indian University, will be of the value of Rs. 100 a month each; the educational qualifications will only be dispensed with in exceptional cases;

(b) The scholarships will be granted for architectural training in the office of the Consulting Architect to Government at Bombay where the scholars will also attend the architectural classes at the Sir J. J. School of Art. They will be tenable for a period of three years in the first instance, but may be extended to a fourth year on the condition that the scholarships for that year will be given only to those scholars who pass a certain standard to be prescribed hereafter in an examination at the end of the third year's training.

(c) at the close of their training those scholars who appear to possess the necessary aptitude will, so far as possible, be taken into the Archaeological Department in order to give them special practical instruction for one or two years on a suitable salary.

2. Intending candidates should apply to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department through the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay. The applications, which should be accompanied by a medical certificate of phycial fitness, should reach the latter by the 1st December 1913.

(Sd.) H. F. BEALE,
0729 Secretary to Government.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of BUILDINGS SURVEYOR, in the Buildings Department of the Rangoon Municipality, on a salary of Rs. 300 rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 400 per mensem. The appointment will in the first instance, be on probation and temporary, but there is a reasonable prospect of it being made permanent if and when the regular incumbent of the post is confirmed in another appointment to which he has been appointed on one year's probation.

The applicants must submit with their applications copies of recent testimonials and must state their age, nationality, experience and present employment.

The duties will be practically those of an Assistant to the Buildings Engineer, and the work will consist of assisting in examining deposited plans of buildings with regard to stability and stating "seriatim" the requirements necessary to make them comply with Building Byelaws; supervising the preparation of cases for the Municipal Prosecutor and attending Court; supervising works in progress and reporting on completion of works, etc., etc. Applicants must have a thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of building construction and must have had at least three years' practical experience and must hold the diploma of a Civil Engineer from a recognised Engineering College. Some knowledge of Architecture is also desirable.

Applicants must not be under 25 or over 35 years of age. The successful candidate will be required to produce a Medical Certificate of fitness from a Commissioned Medical Officer or a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, and will be required to join at an early date.

If made permanent, the successful candidate will be required to subscribe towards the Municipal Provident Fund, according to the Bye-laws in force from time to time. Leave and leave allowances will be granted in accordance with the rules in force for the Indian Services of Government. No exchange compensation or other allowances will be granted. Canvassing for the appointment, either directly indirectly, will disqualify any candidate. The successful candidate will be paid travelling allowance at ordinary Government rates on first joining appointment. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to the 18th December, 1913.

H. LAWRENCE PEARSON,
M. Inst. C.E., M.I.Mech. E.,
Offg. Chief Engineer,
Rangoon Municipality.
26th September, 1913.

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Important Revival of the Highly Amusing Musical Comedy
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From the Apollo Theatre, London.

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For the First Time in Bombay
The Screamingly Funny Musical Comedy.
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The Highly Romantic Musical Comedy
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From the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.

Thursday next.
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The Great Gaiety Theatre Success.
"THE SUNSHINE GIRL,"
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Friday next
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From the Vaudeville Theatre, London.

Saturday, November 15th.
Important Revival with New Scenery and Costumes of Sydney Jones' Masterpiece.
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GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY.
A few select pieces at English Prices.
PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

Price As 4 per bottle.

SAPAT & Co.,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON.
Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p.a. on minimum daily balance of Rs. 200, to Rs 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at [illegible] per cent p.a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p.a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 9,88,15
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludihana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3¾ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE:

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII, of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 11th November, 1913, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Imitation silver lametta, machinery, electric switches, bird cages, soap, glassware, photo mounts, medicine, belt dressing, roofing cement, cask coal tar, alum, tiles, earthware, 17 bags rice, 41 bags wheat, tobacco, broken tiles, cumminseed, copra, 421 bundles square and round iron bars, 576 pieces flat steel bars, empty gas cylinders, 11 bales cotton, 36 bales herbs, 2 bales packing paper, kegs paint, disinfecting fluid, porcelain jars and various articles.

AUCTION SALE OF 907 BAGS RICE.

Under instruction from Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th November, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Prince's Dock, unclaimed warehouse, R. B. C. Shed, on account of the concerned, the following goods:—

Ex. s. s. "VELLORE."

907 bags rice.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 400 F. P. BALES FINE MACHINE GIN BENGAL COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd. Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY the 13th November, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)., at the Sassoon Dock Wharf near where Saugar Press was on account of the Insurance Office the following Cotton Salved from the Sea.

400 F. P. Bales Fine Machine Gin Bengal cotton new crop specially selected by Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th November, 1913

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immoveable Property, situate at Ardeseer Dady Street, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Kanga, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Raghunath Chintaman Joshi, and on account and at the risk of Toolas Ebrahim, the Administrator of the estate of Ebrahim Farras deceased, the Mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 31st day of July, 1912, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of November, 1913, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent, land or ground, containing by admeasurement 184 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ardeseer Dady Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 16, 17, 18, and 19, and New 11220 to 11223, Old Survey No. 594, 2-595, 1-595 and 596, and New Survey No. 5369, 2-5368, and 5367, and 3A-5368, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 6715, 6716 and 6717, and Street No. 75, 77, 71, 83, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the property of Esmail Tejoriwalla, on or towards the West by the Ardeseer Dady Street, on or towards the North by the property of Amirajan bin Ebrahim Khan and on or towards the South by the property of Sidick Soomar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Kanga, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their Office, No. 67, Mortgagor Ussoofalli Jiwaji is postponed Undersigned, Auctioneers.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.

The sale of immoveable property situate at Doctor Street, and at the corner of Bapty Road, that was advertised to take place this day by order of Mrs. Jamsetji Rustomji & Devidas Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Govindji Sadamsey and on account and at the risk of the surviving Mortgagor Ussoofalli Jiwaji us postponed till further notice.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th November, 1913

FIRE KING.

A New Chemical Fire Engine.

To be used as a domestic safeguad.

A very simple appliance, which can be worked by a boy at an emergency. It can be kept ready for use for any length of time. You safeyuard your house entirely against fire Risks if you have a Fire King.

Price Rs. 40.

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.

Kalbadevi Road. Dhobitalao,
BOMBAY.

CROMPTON CEILING FANS.

FOR DIRECT CURRENT.

THE VERY BEST OBTAINABLE

HIGH BREEZE, LOW CONSUMPTION

OF CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37 APOLLO ST.,

BOMBAY.

30-

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES AND MOTOR CARS, &c.

SALE THIS DAY SATURDAY THE 8TH INSTANT AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Shaikh Abdul Rehman bin Shaikh Abdul Aziz Ebrahim, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction This day SATURDAY the 8th November, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the bungalow situate at the next door to the bungalow of Mr. Gulabchand Damania, Solicitor, and behind the Orient Club at Chowpatty, the household teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing and bed-room furniture (made to order) by well-known makers, such as dining tables, arm and armless chairs, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single and double almiras, safe by Harichand, revolving top office table, dressing and wash-hand tables, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, iron and teakwood single and double cots, teapoys, side-tables, carpets, card-tables, bentwood chairs, mirrors, easy, low and Curzon chairs, hat-stands, reclining sofas, marble topped round tables, panel door almiras, silver presentation cups, one Cinematograph machine with films copying press, cabinets, glass door almira, filter, big folding table, glassware, crockeryware and a large lot of towels, bed-sheets, rugs, &c., and other miscellaneous household goods.

At 5 p.m. (S.T.).

1 Motor Car No. 2159 by Rolls Royce.

1 Motor Car No. 1900 by Renault (specially ordered out to The French Motor Co.).

1 English-made Lady's Gig (Dog-Cart).

1 Handsome "C" Spring Canœ-shaped Victoria by Fulker.

1 Grey Arab Horse.

1 Australian Waler Horse, very showy and beautiful.

1 Lot Motor Tyres.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be taken delivery of on the next day after the full payment of the balancing amount.

Goods are on view.

SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY, THE 9TH NOVEMBER, 1913.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 9th November at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the groundfloor of the "Admiralty House" opposite the Parsee Sanitarium at Colaba (near Post Office, Colaba), the valuable handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, platedware, dining table and chairs, mirror back sideboards, dinner waggons, bookstands, plush and tapestry-lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, grand cottage piano, mirror and panel door single and double almiras, single and double iron and brass bedsteads, gown presses, chest of drawers, hat-stands, marble dressing and washhand tables, wardrobe, dispense tables, baba car, telescopic hall lamp, Singapore cane chairs, low. easy and Curzon chairs, pictures, clocks iron cooking stove, baba cots, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of F. E. Otto, Esqr., of the Carriage and Waggon Department, G. I. P. Railway, proceeded home and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq , the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Jehangir Byramjee Dalal, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the bungalow next to the bungalow of Mr. Darasha Dubash, near Napean Sea Road and at the end of Narayen Dabulker Road, high class household teakwood and blackwood French polished dining, drawing and bed-room furniture by well-known makers, consisting of dining table in 7 pieces, dining chairs, elegant marble-topped sideboards, dinner waggons, handsome bric-a-bric cabinets, sofas, cushioned drawing-room sofas and chairs, writing tables with cabinets, zoonda almira, single and double almiras, plate-cupboards, show cases, carved furniture, iron safes by Milner, Chetwood and other well-known makers, rich marble pillars, tiled teapoys and teapoys with figures, oil-paintings, hat-stands, bentwood chairs, low and Curzon and easy chairs, jardineers, palm stands, chiffoniers, pictures and easels, screens, vases, centre-pieces, and table ornaments, China flower-pots, card table, clocks, very valuable Dresden terra-cotta and bronze figures, rich platedware, brass and copper cooking utensils, electric lights, chandeliers, table and ceiling fans, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale and the balance to be

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & Co., (Contd.)

paid and delivery to be taken by the next day after the Sale.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY FRUITS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., The Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Veljee Narpal and others, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction on the undermentioned days and times and places the following goods:—

ON TUESDAY THE 11TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) AT KHARAK BAZAR, DOONGRI STREET, IN THE GODOWN IN THE HOUSE OF MR. TRICUMJEE COOVERJEE.

One lot kismis (grapes), bittle nuts, dry rose flowers, majid, kajoo, dates, dry figs, almonds etc.

ON THE SAME DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT KHARAK BAZAR DOONGRI STREET IN THE GODOWN SITUATE AT GROUND FLOOR OF BABOO PANALAL'S BUILDING OPPOSITE MANDVI MEDICAL HALL.

One lot dates and maiya etc.

ON THURSDAY THE 13TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) IN THE GODOWN OF THE PORT TRUST, BENEATH THE BRIDGE NEAR DANA BUNDER.

Almonds, dry dates and majid, almonds etc.

ON FRIDAY THE 14TH INSTANT AT 10 A.M. (S.T.) AT LALWADI, IN THE GODOWN OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Almonds and Bittle nuts, etc.

ON SATURDAY THE 15TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT IRON STORES AT MANDVI (SCHOOL LANE) IN THE GODOWN OF MR. NARSI KHATAO.

Dry and wet dates, etc.

ON SUNDAY THE 16TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), AT MANDVI IN THE GODOWN OF DEVJI HODHAVJI OPPOSITE SHAK GULLY.

Dry Jiroo Current (grapes), Almonds, figs Pista, etc.

ON THE SAME DAY AFTER THE ABOVE IS SOLD OFF AT THE GODOWN SITUATE AT MOODI BAZAR.

Dates, Walnuts, Plums, Kismis, Almonds, Pista etc.

ON TUESDAY THE 18TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.) At CHINCH BUNDER ROAD, IN THE GODOWN SITUATE NEAR THE FIRE WORKS GODOWN.

A large lot of matting. (date-matting)

The above goods will be sold in small lots to suit buyers.

A deposit of 50 p. c. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be taken delivery on the next day after the full payment of the balancing amount.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th November, 1913

THE CENTURY WASHING Co.

COLLARS & SHIRTS GLAZED AT OUR ELECTRIC WORKS LOOK AS GOOD AS NEW.

DRY CLEANING

DONE BY EXPERTS.

DYEING, DRY-CLEANING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.

Meadows St., Fort.
Branch :—
KALBA DEVI

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"

Medows Street,

Fort, BOMBAY

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

◆

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday the 7th November 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usaul. Day temperature is in excess at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Minimum temperature is in excess in Upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in Kathiawar and west Central India. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual and day temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south Malabar and on the south Coromandel coast and local over the rest of south-east Madras. Conditions are unsettled in the south of the Bay of Bengal.

Nearly general rain is likely on the south Coromandel coast and local rain in the adjacent parts inland and in south Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON FRIDAY, the 7th of November 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade.		Humidity.	Rainfall.		
	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	8 A.M.	Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire						
Do. (6th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	86.8	71.8	48	..	0.00	0.00
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 2nd)	85.8	74.1	68	..	0.00	—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan	85.8	57.0	47	..	0.00	0.00
Rawalpindi	75.4	42.1	69	..	0.11	+0.11
Lahore	84.4	49.2	43	..	0.00	0.00
Sirsa	85.3	54.0	64	..	0.00	0.00
Ambala	83.5	52.9	48	..	0.05	—0.17
Delhi	84.0	59.3	43	..	0.00	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.0	58.5	35	..	0.00	—0.03
Mainpuri	88.8	55.6	48	..	0.00	—0.11
Jhansi	90.6	60.0	37	..	0.00	—0.04
Cawnpore	88.6	57.5	52	..	0.00	—0.25
Allahabad	91.6	60.0	46	..	0.00	—0.12
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	91.1	58.8	64	..	0.00	0.00
Karachi	89.5	68.5	72	..	0.00	—0.05
Ajmer	86.6	57.2	58	..	0.00	—0.01
Jaipur	89.2	55.1	45	..	0.00	—0.01
Kotah	90.1	63.6	36	..	0.00	0.00
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.5	61.0	33	..	0.00	0.00
Dwarka	93.3	?	62	..	0.00	0.00
Veraval	90.1	70.3	45	..	0.00	0.00
Rajkot	94.6	?	37	..	0.00	0.00
Bhavnagar Para.	93.0	65.3	37	..	0.00	0.00
Surat	95.4	65.1	66	..	0.00	0.00
Ahmedabad	95.6	66.2	38	..	0.00	0.00
Dessa	95.3	56.4	42	..	0.00	0.00
Neemuch	88.4	54.0	29	..	0.00	0.00
Indore	89.6	58.1	44	..	0.00	—0.05
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.8	57.8	55	..	0.00	—0.14
Saugor	88.8	62.1	27	..	0.00	—0.06
Hoshangabad	90.6	57.4	58	..	0.00	—0.09
Khandwa	93.2	60.1	48	..	0.00	—0.12
Akola	92.2	61.0	42	..	0.00	—0.16
Amraoti	90.3	66.3	43	..	0.00	—0.16
Nagpur	89.6	62.8	42	..	0.00	—0.36
Chanda	89.0	56.5	67	..	0.00	—0.35
Raipur	88.7	64.6	49	..	0.00	—0.23
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.9	74.9	78	..	0.00	—0.25
Ratnagiri	95.3	68.9	51	..	0.00	—0.28
Mormugao	86.0	72.7	77	..	0.00	—0.45
Karwar	89.7	69.5	88	..	0.00	—0.18
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.9	60.1	43	..	0.00	—0.16
Ahmednagar	88.1	59.0	52	..	0.00	—0.27
Poona	89.0	55.8	60	..	0.00	—0.35
Sholapur	89.8	64.6	44	..	0.00	—0.56
Bijapur	88.7	62.8	57	..	0.00	—0.37
Belgaum	85.3	60.0	59	..	0.00	—0.90
Aurangabad	87.9	61.0	33	..	0.00	—0.23
Nizamabad (Indur).	87.9	57.2	53	..	0.00	—0.30
Hyderabad	87.8	63.2	52	..	0.00	—0.65
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.3	75.3	78	..	0.03	—1.12
Calicut	85.8	76.1	89	0.03	2.60	0.65
Cochin	87.7	73.7	86	0.50	1.46	—1.01
Colombo	84.0	72—	59	50.35	4.67	1.6
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.3	69.2	66	..	0	—2.90
Bellary	92.0	65.8	68	..	0	—0.96
Guddapah	88.0	66.5	82	..	0	—1.07
Madras	82.5	73.0	90	0.16	0.40	—3.49
Bangalore	83.3	58.3	82	..	0	—1.35
Coimbatore	90.4	69.8	83	0.23	0.62	—0.20
Trichinopoly	88.1	72.8	89	..	0.30	—1.11
aeg14patam	82.2	72.7	88	2.65	6.97	+2.26

THE RAILWAYS OF INDIA.

◆

The inaugural lecture in the Department of Transport at the London School of Economics was delivered on October 15 by Mr. G. C. Godfrey, Agent-General of the Nagpur Railway. Describing railway work in India, he said the engineering accomplished in that country was one of the greatest tributes to British rule. Sir J. Athelstane Barnes, who presided, said almost the greatest result of the enormous extensions of commercial and strategic lines in India had been the equalisation of the price of grain produced throughout the country. Formerly thousaids of natives starved in one of the country, while thousands in another area were unable to sell their grain. All that had been changed. At a moment's notice any number of troops could be concentrated on the frontier, so that both the defence of the country had been strengthened and the sustenance of the life of the people had been provided for by the extension of railways made within the last 20 years.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

◆

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

The weather is disturbed in the Bay off Ceylon and some falls of rain are reported from the south of the Peninsula. The only large amounts being three inches at Negapatam and one and a half at Cuddalore. Another feeble disturbance is approaching in the extreme north from the west.

Forecast:—A little precipitation in the extreme north and continued rainfall in the south of the Peninsula.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

◆

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY 6th November 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	inches	29.946
Temperature of Air	degrees	81.5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	71.3
Dew Point	"	66.6
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.615
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	dgrees	88.9
Minimum do. do.	"	75.6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ENE, WSW, SW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	135

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

◆

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 7th November, was 30.174 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

◆

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Princes Dock Sill.

1913	High Water					
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time			Depth on sill.	
	November		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Satur.	8	m	7	43	25	2
			8	38 a	24	4
Sun.	9	m	8	21	25	5
			9	14 a	25	1
Mon.	10	m	8	53	25	8
			9	46 a	26	1
Tues.	11	m	9	23	26	9
			10	17 a	26	11
Wed.	12	m	9	53	26	3
			10	48 a	27	8
Thurs.	13	m	13	24	26	6
			11	20 a	28	3

1913	Low Water					
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on sill.	
	November		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Satur.	8	m	1	0	20	10
			2	14 a	19	1
Sun.	9	m	1	58	20	7
			2	44	18	4
Mon.	10	m	2	44	20	2
			3	11 a	17	7
Tues.	11	m	3	24	19	10
			3	38 a	16	10
Wed.	12	m	4	2	19	6
			4	6 a	16	3
Thurs.	13	m	4	39	19	4
			4	35 a	15	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

November.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
8. (Satur.)	6h. 42m.	6h. 3m.
9. (Sun;)	6h. 42m.	6h. 3m.
10. (Mon.)	6h. 43m.	6h. 2m.
11. (Tues.)	6h. 44m.	6h. 2m.
12. (Wed.)	6h. 44m.	6h. 2m.
13. (Thurs.)	6h. 45m.	6h. 1m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon.	Oct.	30th	7h	59.2m	P.M.
First Quarter.	Nov.	6th	0h	4.4m	A.M.
Full Moon		14th	4h	41.4m	A M
Last Quarter.	..	21st	1h	26.5m	P M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

◆

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

Bombay, Nov. 7, 1913.

276. *Regtl. Committee Meeting.*—A Meeting of the Regimental Committee will be held at Head-quarters on Monday 10th November 1913 at 9-30 P.M.

All Officers and Members of the Amusement Committee are requested to attend.

Business:—To arrange for a Dance in the Town Hall towards end of this month.

275. *Parade.*—Saturday 8th November 1913 Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D.R.F. at Colaba North Battery.

Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 P.M. Where Gharries will be provided. Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.

Dress:—Khaki and Caps.

(Sd) E.P Cudlip Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE

The Fourth Spoon Shoot of the Season will be held on Sunday next at Ghat Kopar.

Distances 200, 500 and 400 Yards.

One target will be reserved for Class firing practi at each Range.

Train as usual.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

◆

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Nov. 8.

1187. *Parade.*—Route March.-Monday the 10th instant. The Battalion will parade for a March through the City. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5. P.M.

Dress.-Drill Order, Uniform, Shorts with helmets.

1188. The First Aid Class will not be held on Monday the 10th instant, owing to the March out.

1189. *Machine Gun.*—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 11th instant at 7. 30 A.M. at Head-Quarters.

II. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 11th instant at 6. 45 P.M.

1190. *Bugle Practice.*—There will be a bugle practice on Tuesday the 11th instant at the Bo. Ed. Society's School, Byculla, at 6. P.M.

1191. *Issue of Arms.*—Members are requested to draw their Arms and accoutrements early. The Armoury will be open for issue of arms from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. on Mondays Tuesdays Wednesdays and Fridays and 10 A.M. to1. P.M. on Saturdays closed on Thursdays and Sundays.

1192. *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "G" Coy., Class Firing on Sunday the 9th instant.

Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "F" Company Class Firing on Monday the 10th instant.

(Signed) F.H. James, Captain
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

COMMERCIAL.

◆

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6

Consols 2½ %	73
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25-30
Rentes 3 %	861-4
Berlin Cheques on London	20·49½
Bar Silver Spot	27 11-6
" 2 months hence	27 5-8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Sellers at the rates	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 3-4
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate).	1-3 29-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd ultimo	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	4 3-4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 3-8
" Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 3-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7 7-9
Interest day to day loans	3 3-4
Interest 7 day market loans	4 1-4
Amount Paid into the the Bank of England about £ 250,000	

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	
Total Day's Imports	34,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:-good biz done-Steady	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Barely Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Quiet with a limited enquiry	
Mid. Americans	7·63 d
Egyptian F. G. F.	10·30 d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Jan. 13-33 March.. 13-37	
New York Official noon call Jan. 13-35. Mar. 13-39	
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.. 13-52 Mar. 13-58.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
N. D.	7·17	7·18
D. J.	7·15	7·15
J. F.	7·14	7·15
F. M.	7·14	7·15
M. A.	7·14	7·15
A. M.	7.14	7·15
M. J.	7.14	7·14
J. J.	7·12	7·12
J. A.	7·09	7·09
A. S.	6·91	6·89

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Barelysteady
Estimated Sales	1,000
Total Imports	11.000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing	price To-day price
N. D.	7·18	7·12
D. J.	7·15	7·09
J. F.	7·15	7.09
F. M.	7·15	7.09
M. A.	7·15	7 09
A. M.	7·15	7 09
M. J.	7·14	7 09
J. J.	7.12	7.07
J. A.	7.09	7.04

AMERICAN COTTON.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, November. 6.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	75,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	26,000
Day's Exports to Continent	40,000

Futures at New York Jan. 13·28 Previous Closing price 14·40.

Futures at New York Mar. 13.33 Previous Closing price. 13·4.

Declived owing to favorable. weather reports and to Expected increase in the movement.

Spot Cotton at New York 14·00. Previous price 14.00.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13·3-4. Previous price 13·3-4.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans; Jan. 13·42. Previous price 13.60.

Futures at New Orleans; Mar. 13·50, Previous price 13.66.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10·1-4
Demand Bills	4·84 7-8
Silver Commercial Bars	59·7-8

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

◆

LONDON Nov. 6.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.—

Total Bullion	£ 36,800,000	Decrease	600,000
Public Deposits	£ 7,100,000	"	1,600,000
Other do.	£ 42,400,000	"	1,300,000
Govt. Securities	£ 11,800,000		unchangsd
Other Securities	£ 29,000,000	Increase	400,000
Notes & Gold	£ 26,500,000	Decrease	600,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 53 % of the Liabilities.

Arrivals;—Varwaert.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

◆

LONDON. 6.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £ 70. Copper Braziers £87. Yellow Metal 7⅞.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 12-6; nominal.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship 53; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship 53½; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship 47½; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers flat. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship 44; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers easier. Calcutta Linseed 43½;-Nov.-Dec.; done Buyers easier.

Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 35½; Nov.-Dec.; London Buyers canal. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 35½; Nov.-Dec.; London nominal dull.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-1; Oct.-Nov.; value firm.

Wheat South American.—Rozario Santa FE—62lbs. 34; Jan.-Feb.; sellers. Barletta Russo—62½lbs. 33; (yesterday's 33½) Feb.-March; sellers dull.

Australian.—South Australian 35½; Jan.-Feb.; sellers. Victorian. 35½; Jan.-Feb.; sellers. New South Wales. 35½; Jan.-Feb.; sellers.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-9; sellers Nov.-Dec.; steady moderate biz. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-1½; nominal Jan.- Mar. Still quiet nifreced Beet-root 807. 9-5½; sellers November;. German Beet-root 88 %9-9½; sellers May; opened easier closed dull. E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-9; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet prices barely maintained. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcuttr 11-8½; November; value. Mauritius Crystals C. & Bombay 11-6½; November value. quiet. Java Sugc.; quiet and unchanged.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 40½; No v.-Dec. Hamburg done and buyers easier.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-17-6; Nov-Dec. Hull sellers firmer.

WOMAN MISER'S DEATH.

◆

At a meeting of the Newton Abbot Board of Guardians the local relieving officer reported the death of an elderly woman who was found in a street in an exhausted condition.

He was arranging for her funeral when he found among her papers deeds relating to a house, and among some old tobacco tins and other rubbish he discovered large sums in gold and silver, in addition to £20 in gold in her bedclothes and more money and valuables in odd corners. She had also several hundreds of pounds banked. She had lived on a few pence a day.

The officer was instructed to take charge of the money and effects.

BAKR-ID.

◆

A Post Office Holiday.

Monday, 10th instant, will be observed as a Post Office holiday on account of Bakr-Id. On that day all Post Offices in Bombay, will observe the same working hours as on Sundays, but the telegraph branch of the combined offices will remain open as on week days.

MANCHESTER COTTON PIECEGOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT

◆

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

The Devali, as already reported, has not proved very propitious to our dealers and the Samvat year of 1970, is not looked upon by some native traders as auspicious, for according to them the ending zero forbodes ill-luck. Luckily or not, the new year, one must say is not the herald of active demand and profitable trade. Times are before us, when big European houses who in years past only cared to entertain offers for their staple qualities in lots of hundreds and thousands of packages, have now and then to satisfy themselves by accepting minor qualities, and are perforce compelled to place five to ten packages of these with petty dealers, to reach a heavy total. One cannot help regretting once again the over-trading, the result of ambition as also of undue pressure, brought upon the dealers by ambitious sellers, chiefly with a view, we repeat, to swell their annual figures. It is also to be deplored that in the heat of placing large lines of unknown makes no consideration is taken of the probable consumption of such goods. Piece-goods trade, which once was a systematic, sure and lucrative trade, is now bordering towards headlong speculation, both the sellers and buyers, aiming to attain glorious results. It is disastrous rushing in when wisdom points at caution. Our present position, no doubt, continues to be critical, and considering the ever-increasing stock and little demand, the patience of both the merchants and the offices must be admired. Our dealers, are, no doubt, a reliable community, but one must thank the Houses as well, for the very creditable way in which they acquit themselves in times of need. There is no ruinous haste to see the piled-up stock reduced; on the contrary the best of European Houses are never slow, even under crisis as the present, and the extreme stagnancy of the money market, to foster and safe-guard trade on guarded credit system, a policy which must be looked upon as a boon, and a relieving factor under present adverse conditions. We do not mean to encourage or favour a whole sale trade on credit as this would certainly aid temptation towards reckless trade. We must, however, say that the judicious method of allowing credit, is not confined to Bombay alone, but has extended all over the world by cautious merchants, and it has been the means of assisting and raising the status of bona fide traders in general. It is more than true that judicious "Credit is the life and soul of all trade."

This week, the importing Houses had again to experience difficulties as regards warehousing the goods. The authorities of the Bombay Port Trust warehouses were again not in a position to receive all the newly arrived packages, and one can well understand what this new difficulty means, surrounded and handicapped as trade is by unforeseen and unfortunate circumstances. We believe this will be a temporary difficulty and that immediate steps will be taken to remove fully this new obstacle.

Business as reported is slow, and the firm Manchester Market alone, allows to continue the present quiet in the piece-goods trade. Retail enquiry, however, was pretty active this week and some decent deliveries from the offices in prints, fancies and such lines have been possible. No doubt, the large staple lines have moved also, but again nothing desirable, has been achieved in comparison to the stocks. In greys, some forced sales in our market at low prices are reported, whilst in whites, retail inquiry more visible. A European House, who are holding about 300 cases of white mulls, shirtings, nainsooks, tried hard to get rid of some of their stocks, but were not successful. Another European House tried to place a decent quality of their staple 27in. by 18yds., 16 by 14, counts nainsooks at 2/5 shipment, Jany.-Feby., but neither the price nor the delivery was acceptable to Manchester. One European firm did their level best to place a running quality of Jacconets 40 inches by 20yds. at 5/3 shipment, Feby.-March, but they were not successful. In prints we have to report again this week some sales, particularly in better qualities. Low stuff finds purchasers at times, but at ruinous prices. Dyed goods are moving slowly, whilst better fancies are sought fairly. Dhooties are moving steadily and as far as stocks are not heavy, the style is working well.

Yarns.—There is no improvement to report. A few sales have been effected by a couple of firms, possibly at prices below today's Manchester qualities, with a view to be rid of the goods on hand.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOKS.

Commenced 15th October, 1913.

12 noon to 7-30 p. m.

ON WEEK-DAYS

and 3 to 8 p. m. on Sundays.

Some of the Best Books on Every Subject to be had at the Cheapest Price! A Very Rare and Splendid Opportunity for Book Buyers! An astonishing Reduction in Prices! English Literature in all its Branches. Some Rare and Useful Books, History, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Technological, etc. Reference Books of all Sorts. A Number of "Libraries", including "Collins' Clear-Type", "Everyman's", "Scott Library", "World Library", etc. Quite a Variety of Prize and Presentation Books. Valuable Books relating to India.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND, AND SON,

BOOK-SELLERS

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

ADMIRAL'S SON CLAIMS £50,000.

ECCENTRIC MAN'S AFFECTION FOR UNDERGRADUATE.

ASKED TO MARRY 13-YEAR OLD GIRL.

An extraordinary story was told before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury in the King's Bench Division of the affection formed by a gentleman who lived in a Sussex village for a young undergraduate, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

The plaintiff, Mr. Ivor Hamilton Campion, is now a member of the firm of Messrs. H. G. Campion and Company, of Old Broad-street,E. C., and he sued Mr. Magnus Rainer Robertson, of Brook House, Chailey, Sussex, the Rev. Robert Townley Clarkson, of Cambridge, and Mr. Herbert Langridge, also of Chailey, as executors of the gentleman's will.

Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., who appeared for the plaintiff, said the case was an unusual one for more reasons than that the sum claimed by the plaintiff was no less than £50,000.

The defendants were sued as executors of the late Mr. Rainer McQueen, a wealthy gentleman, who lived at Chailey, and who had estates in Scotland.

The plaintiff's case was that Mr. McQueen, having formed a great affection for him, induced him to give up a proposed career as a naval chaplain, promised him £200 a year, and said he would leave him the estates unentailed said to be worth about £50,000, if he would live with him as his adopted son.

Mr. Campion asked for a declaration that he was entitled to £50,0000 out of the estate, or a sum equivalent to the value of the entailed estates of the late Mr. McQueen, among them being two known as Braxfield and Hardington.

Mr. Smith said the defence was a denial that the alleged promise by Mr. McQueen was ever made.

Continuing, Mr. Smith said the plaintiff is the son of Admiral Campion, and his grandfather and other members of the family had been connected with the Royal Navy. It was arranged that the plaintiff should enter the Service as a chaplain, and he became an undergraduate at Cambridge in 1889.

While studying theology there he met a young man named Clarkson, whose father was the vicar of Amberley, Sussex. He was now the Rev. R. T. Clarkson (one of the defendants). In July, 1891, Clarkson invited Campion to his father's place in Sussex. They stayed at Amberley and at Brighton, where the Clarksons also had a house, and when Campion proposed to cycle home, the Vicar suggested he should break the journey at Chailey, and stay a night or two with Mr. McQueen, who was a friend of the Clarksons. At the time Mr. McQueen was fifty-one years of age.

He soon took a strong liking for the young undergraduate, whose visit to the house was extended.

A CONTINENTAL TOUR.

After a fortnight Mr. Campion said he really must continue his journey, and Mr. McQueen then suggested that they should go on a tour together through Norway and Sweden.

This, said counsel, was very attractive to the undergraduate, and, with the consent of Admiral Campion, the tour was undertaken.

Mr. McQueen formed a very strong attachment for the plaintiff—the kind of attachment that a father forms for his son. He could hardly bear the young man out of his sight, and on more than one occasion he said he was fonder of him than of anything in the world.

At Copenhagen Mr. McQueen said he could not get on without him, and if he would live with him as his adopted son he would allow him £200 a year and would leave him the Scottish estates, which, disentailed, would be worth about £50,000.

Plaintiff returned to Cambridge for a time, and Mr. McQueen wrote him some most affectionate letters. For instance, on July 29, 1891, he wrote:—

My Dear Ivor,—I have the happiness to receive a letter from you by this night's post. I cordially re-echo your sentiments, and say that the sooner I am with you, my dear fellow, the better I shall like it. . . .Don't talk to me about kindness. Friends who love one another are not kind to each other. I don't believe you have any friend who loves you so well and truly, as yours ever.

J. R. MCQUEEN.

When plaintiff had an accident on the football field in November, 1891, Mr. McQueen used the expression, "God save Ivor, my most dear friend." "Dearest old fellow," and "Ever thine" were terms Mr. McQueen used in his letters to the young man.

Before the plaintiff agreed to the proposition put before him, Mr. McQueen visited Admiral Campion, and one evening after dinner he said he "wanted to make a little speech." He told the family all about it.

Subsequently Mr. Campion went to live at Chailey as Mr. McQueen's adopted son. The £200 a year was paid until 1898, when it was reduced to £120, Mr McQueen having sustained certain losses.

Counsel added that eventually the first ardour and affection which Mr. McQueen had felt for the plaintiff underwent some degree of abatement, and finally be left Mr. Campion about £4,000. The estate was sworn at about £73,000.

MR. CAMPION IN THE BOX.

Giving evidence, Mr. Campion said he was twenty-one years of age when he first met Mr. McQueen. When first the proposal was made he declined, and Mr. McQueen shut himself up and sulked, and cried all the afternoon and evening.

The next morning Mr. McQueen announced all he would do for the plaintiff.

Mr. Campion told the Court he went to Chailey as soon as he had taken his degree. Later, his uncle Robert, with whom he was a favourite nephew, died and left him nothing, although all the others were mentioned in the will.

The Judge: He was fond of you?

Witness: Yes, I used to play the violin to him. (Laughter.)

The Judge: You do not suggest that is why he left you nothing? (Renewed laughter.)

Plaintiff said Mr. McQueen was more than half an invalid, and would sleep on the sofa for a great part of the day.

At night the house was dimly lighted with wax candles, and he would go to bed about nine.

TRIED TO WRITE NOVELS.

His Lordship: What did you do in the evenings?

Witness: I smoked and read and tried to write a novel, which, your lordship will no doubt anticipate, was not a great succes. (Laughter.)

Family prayers, he added, were said at 9 p.m., and after that he (plaintiff) generally went to bed, because there was nothing else to do.

The plaintiff added that he heard soon after he got to Chailey that Mr. McQueen was married, and that he was living apart from his wife.

Cross-examined by Mr. Duke, K.C., (for the executors): He was on amicable terms with the residuary legatee (Mr. Robertson), whose father used to be Mr. McQueen's butler. Once Mr. McQuen wanted witness to promise he would marry Eliza Robertson when she grew up. She was only thirteen and a half years of age, and plaintiff did not do so.

During the luncheon interval, the parties consulted, and the case was terminated. Mr. Duke said the defendants would pay Mr. Campion a sum that would indemnify him against any costs.

Mr. Justice Darling remarked that, as Mr. Campion, who was a solicitor, was an officer of the court, he wished to say publicly that this litigation reflected no sort of discredit upon the plaintiff. The arrangement made honourable to the executors, on the one hand, and to Mr. Campion on the other.

The late Mr. McQueen was evidently a very eccentric and extraordinary man, and the relationship that existed between him and the plaintiff appeared simply and solely to have been that which might ordinarily exist between two men, one of whom had a great desire to be able to leave his property to some one in whom he had a very deep interest.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

BRITAIN'S RISK.

Mr. W. Pickford writes to the "Athletic News":—

It is not often that we humble mortals, whose path is the "cool, sequestered vale," get letters from noblemen, but I have received one from the Duke of Westminster calling for my active sympathy and support for his appeal for £100,000 to help England to show her best paces at the Olympic Games. Having subscribed I feel free to make a few comments on the topic.

THE PROBLEM.

As a footballer I ought to leave other experts to their own sports. The Football Association has had rather a bad time of it of late years from the criticism of men interested in certain other field games, but at any rate our football team did something to save the situation in Sweden. I may say that at the time the arrangements were being made the question of finances was raised. I think it is to the credit of the F.A., that it undertook to find all the money for England being represented at football.

In all it cost nearly £700. "We did our which," as the boys say. But each year that goes by sees the Continental footballer improving at the game. I have heard it said that amateur football can only reach a certain level where there is no opportunity of improving by matches with the best professional teams. Of late we have seen some proof of that in the falling off of the standard of the game in certain quarters since the "split."

ONE STRING TO THE BOW.

A man would be very foolish who really believed that the defection of the Corinthians had not weakened the amateur strength of England at the Olympic Games. On the next occasion I hope the entire force of the nation will be available. In the final for the Olympic trophy the Danes had the bad luck to lose a player. That might happen to us, which brings me to another point.

England has only one team to represent Great Britain. That is to say, if we should fail the victory is bound to go to some foreign country. I am tempted to ask why the Scottish, Welsh, and Irish amateurs do not join in and give us four chances instead of one? I should say that England's defeat at football in the Olympiad would make more talk about the deterioration of the race than any other happening. What a risk we take with our solitary representative of the pioneer football kingdom! A chance goal, some little mishap, and there would be crowing from St. Petersburg to New York.

A MATTER OF MONEY.

But I can quite see that it is an expensive matter to take a team and reserves to Berlin for a week or so. The Welsh F.A. and the Irish F.A. have no money to spare for that. Indeed it would be an intolerable tax on their strugging finances. So far as I can judgs the Scottish Association could do it. They have taken record gates at Internationals and Cup-ties, and should be in clover.

When subscribing to the Olympic Fund I felt inclined to earmark the donation for this purpose should it be so arranged. A special appeal is being made to football clubs for monetary help. Now it seems to me that if it could be so arranged as to start a fund from footballers to help the Welsh and Irish Associations to send out teams, and the Scotish F.A. if necessary, a few £100 grants, such as Aston Villa have made, would be of real value. The more I think of it the more I feel how risky it is to rely on one team to uphold the football credit of the British.

To my way of thinking the Olympic Games have gone far ahead of their ancient standard. A lot of things are included that are secondary to real athleticism. The Greeks had a short programme, wrestling the jumping, running, booking, and throwing the javelin. Also there were chariot races. Their simple programme has been inflated by the addition of a variety of competitions that are not really within the meaning of the word. The Olympic Games on the old plan without the chariots, of course, cycles being substituted, would be quite sufficient.

BRITISH THOROUGHBRED

ROMANTIC SIDE OF RACE HORSE BREEDING.

TALES ANCIENT AND MODERN.

There is a fascinating vein of romance running through the long history of the British thoroughbred, writes Mr. Edward Moorhouse in the "Pall Mall Gazette." It has been suggested to me that I might quarry in that vein and produce some "nuggets" which have a bearing on the breeding of race-horses. In my endeavour to comply with that proposal, I am at the very outset confronted by a great difficulty. The "lode" contains so many interesting samples that I hardly know which to select.

Perhaps it would be as well not to peer too far into the mists of antiquity, because one cannot vouch for the accuracy of some of the old tales that are told. There is, for instance, the tradition associated with the Godolphin Barb, who ranks with the Darley Arabian and the Byerley Turk as one of the corner-stones of the thoroughbred fabric. The Godolphin's name is found repeated again and again in the extended pedigree of every animal entitled to a place in the General Stud Book. Yet the story goes that at one period of his life he earned his keep by drawing a water-cart in Paris. A Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, found him in the French capital about the year 1728, bought him, and sent him to England, where he passed into the possession of the Earl of Godolphin.

THE FIRST DERBY WINNER.

If we skip seventy years we arrive at the date when Diomed, winner of the first Derby in 1780, left England for America. He had retired to the stud at Up Park, near Chichester, in 1785, and in 1787 he was moved to Barton, the Suffolk home of his owner, Sir Charles Bunbury. One of the earliest of his offspring did so well on the Turf that his fee was raised from five guineas to ten guineas. Apparently, however, the breeders of those days resented extortion of that sort, because the subscription was quickly reduced to five guineas, and in 1798 it had dwindled to two guineas. Nowadays we have stallions commencing their careers at the stud at a fee of 300 and 400 guineas. Well, Sir Charles Bunbury gave Diomed up as a hopeless proposition, and sold him to an American for 50 guineas. As prices ruled in those days, this cannot have seemed a bad deal, for the horse was then twenty-one years old.

A few years ago we saw the Derby winner Sainfoin sold by auction at Newmarket for 700 guineas, and he was then only nineteen years old and the sire of Rock Sand, winner of the Two Thousand, Derby, and St Leger. The purchase of Diomed was, in fact, a very bold transaction, and one fraught with tremendous consequences. When he reached America he was resold to a Virginian for a thousand guineas, lived until he was thirty-one years of age, and exercised an enormous influence on bloodstock in the land of his adoption.

A NATIONAL CATASTROPHE.

His son Sir Archy begat Timoleon, the sire of Boston and the grandsire of Lexington, about whom American horsemen are never tired of talking. We are told that when Diomed died there was almost as much mourning in Virgian as there was over the death of Washington. The event was regarded as a national catastrophe. If in these days you were to offer to a foreigner a Derby winner twenty-one years old, he would lift up his noble nose in scorn, and ask you to talk business. Despised though he was in this country, Diomed left his impress on the Stud Book, for his daughter Young Giantess produced Eleanor (the first filly to win the Derby), whose son Muley was the sire of Marpessa, dam of Pocahontas, the mother of Stockwell.

Coming to still more modern times, there is, perhaps, no sire whose history presents more remarkable features than does that of Wisdom, whose son, Sir Hugo, won the Derby. Bred by Mr. John Watson at Waresley, Worcestershire, he made so presentable an appearance as a yearling that the late Sir Robert Jardine gave 860 guineas for him at that age. As a racehorse, however, he was a failure, and was sent from Stanton, near Shifnal, where he had been trained by Tom Wadlow, to be sold at Tattersall's for what he would fetch. The late Sir Richard Green Price saw him advertised for sale, and went to Knightsbridge with a view to buying him to use as a country stallion. Expecting he would make 200 or 300 guineas, Sir Richard became suspicious that there must be something wrong with the horse when the bidding, which started at 25 guineas, proceeded very slowly. So he held aloof, to see Wisdom knocked down to Wadlow at 50 guineas. Wadlow had bought the horse for his brother-in-law, Mr. Arthur Hoole, who had a farm at Honnington, near Stanton. This was the first thoroughbred Mr. Hoole had ever possessed. His next step was to get some mares to mate with his horse. Going to Shrewsbury market, he bought Socks for five guineas and Enigma for £34. Socks produced the horse Wellington and Enigma Florence, winner of the Cambridgeshire.

LUCK—OR JUDGMENT?

Mr. Hoole's luck—or should we say judgment?—did not end there. For £100 he acquired the mares Candahar and Vanish. Put to Wisdom, the former bred Sir Frederick Roberts, who, as a yearling, sold for 2,300 guineas; and the latter became the dam of Veracity (winner of the Lincolnshire Handicap and the Cambridgeshire) and of Rightaway. In 1880, the first year he was at the stud, Wisdom's services could be obtained for the asking, and even so he was mated with hardly any mares beyond his owner's. When he died in 1893 Wisdom commanded a fee of 250 guineas. From first to last his sons and daughters won well over £100,000. Among them (in addition to those already named) were Surefoot (winner of the Two Thousand and the Eclipse Stakes,) Wiseman, Chesterfield, None the Wiser, La Sagesse, and Wise Virgin. When Wisdom's success as a sire was thoroughly established Mr. Hoole took a farm near Wetherby, in Yorkshire, and there to-day is the Wisdom Stud, carried on by the eldest son, Mr. J. H. Hoole, who has the stallions Phaleron and Cyllius.

THE WIDOW'S AGONY

of disappointment is her inheritance, when her husband means to make a decent provision for her, but he puts off doing it. The unexpected always happens, and he who sacrifices his very life's blood for her welfare and happiness, becomes the cause of her misery and sorrow. What is to be the inheritance of your wife?

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1	CLAIM	OF	Rs.	25,000	.. ..	Rs.	25,000
1	„	„	„	15,000	.. ..	„	15,000
1	„	„	„	10,000	.. ..	„	10,000
5	CLAIMS	„	„	4,000	.. ..	„	20,000
12	„	„	„	1,250	.. ..	„	15,000
20	„	„	„	750	.. ..	„	15,000
160	„	„	„	625	.. ..	„	1,00,000
800	„	„	„	250	.. ..	„	2,00,000
3,000	„	„	„	100	.. ..	„	3,00,000
6,000	„	„	„	50	.. ..	„	3,00,000
10,000	CLAIMS OF				.. ..	Rs.	10,00,000

The heirs of the first claimant will receive Rs. 25,000, those of the second Rs. 15,000 and so on, until the sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been divided among 10,000 claimants. Each claim will be in addition to the sum assured.

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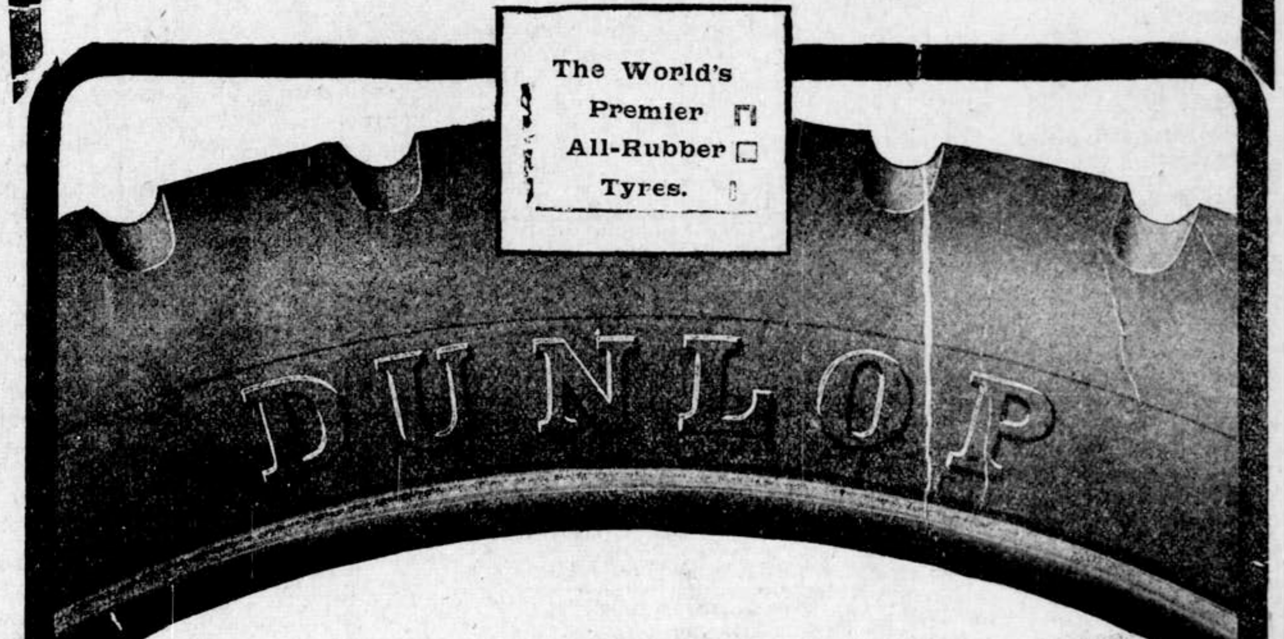

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DUNLOP SOLID TYRES FOR HEAVY COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.

HIGH COURT.

◆

APPELLATE SIDE.

GIRL-WIFE KIDNAPPED BY POLICE PATEL.

SENTENCE REDUCED ON APPEAL.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

RAMAYA SHIVAPA GANDA v. KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Canara, who convinced the accused under Sections 109, 365 and 368 of the Indian Penal Code, with having abetted the kidnapping from Kadgod of Devi the child-wife of the complainant Rudrapa, with intent that she might be secretly and wrongfully confined, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default suffer further rigorous imprisonment for six months. Of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 50 was awarded to the complainant as compensation under section 515 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

SALE OF MINOR WIFE.

The facts of the case are these:—

The accused was the police patel of the large village of Banwasi. He was living there in a "math" at the time of the alleged offence. His own house, cattle and lands are at Ajjarni, a small village about a mile from Banwasi. The complainant's village Kadgod is also within a mile or so of Banwasi, and about two miles from Ajjarni. The girl's father was put out of caste because of his alleged improper relations with a "Jangam" woman. Devi is an immature girl aged about 12. She was married to complainant about five years ago. Rs. 450 were paid to the father as bride price. As she was too young to live permanently with her husband and her father's house was unsuitable on account of his excommunication and the circumstances from which it resulted, she was kept in the house of complainant's brother-in-law a village about nine miles from Kadgod. She was there for some years, but came occasionally to stay with her husband at Kadgod. Towards the end of October 1912, she came on such a visit. Her cousin Chanbasapa a youth of 17 was also staying at the time with the complainant and attending school at Banwasi. It was arranged that he and Devi should return to Idgod for the Diwali. Tuesday being considered an inauspicious day, it was decided to send them on Wednesday November 6th. On the Tuesday morning the complainant and his mother went to visit the temple at Tigni two miles away. On the complainant's return at about noon he was informed by Chanbasapa that Nagama who lived next door called Devi away and that they had not returned. He made inquiries as a result of which he discovered that Devi was in the accused's house at Ajjarni He went there the same day, and saw accused's mother. She admitted that his wife was there but refused to allow him to take her away without the permission of the accused.

DETAINED BY ACCUSED FOR FOUR MONTHS.

Next morning the complainant in company with Chanbasapa and Nagapa went to interview the accused at Banwasi. The accused said that he would hand over Devi on payment of Rs. 100. The complainant refused to make this payment. The girl was kept at Ajjarni for about four months. She was then brought with the members of the accused's household to Banwasi for the car festival. Shortly after the car festival, further negotiations took place, with the assistance of Shanghog as a result of which, the complainant paid the accused Rs. 50 on a promise that the girl would at once be sent home. Having received this payment the accused proceeded to evade the performance of his promise. The complainant having lost his money in addition to his wife made a complaint. A warrant was issvued and the accused was arrested at Ajjarni. Devi was then produced by the accused's younger brother, and was restored to her husband.

Their Lordship after hearing Counsel for the accused confirmed the conviction but reduced the sentence to that which he had undergone.

Mr. H. C. Koyaji with Mr. Palekar appeared on behalf of the accused appellant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

DISPUTE OVER FAMILY PROPERTY.

◆

ADOPTED SON'S SHARE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

NAGINDAS BHAGWANDAS v BACHU HARKISONDAS AND OTHERS.

This suit came up for disposal before his Lordship yesterday.

The plaint says that the plaintiff is the adopted son of Bhagwandas Nagandas having been adopted by the widow of the said Bhagwandas on February 17th, 1901. The first defendant is the son of Hurkisondas Nagandas, a brother of Bhagwandas as Nagandas, the 2nd defendant is the adopt mother of the plaintiff and the third defendant is the mother of the 1st defendant. the plaintiff as a member of a joint and undivided Hindu family with the 1st defendant and the second and third defendants are entitled to be maintained out of the joint family estate. The joint family property consists of five villages in the Colaba District and of large moveable property in Bombay. The plaintiff says that he is entitled to a half share in the said Etate and pray that the Estate may be partitioned by the Court.

The first defendant was agreeable to a partition but contends that the plaintiff being an adopted son is entitled only to one-fifth share in the property and that he the 1st defendant is entitled to a four-fifth share. He also contends that certain sums, amounting to Rs. 43,000, being monies spent out of the ancestral estate by the plaintiff's father, should be debited to the plaintiff's share. These were spent by the plainff's father as follows: Rs. 20,000 a gift to Bhagwanda's daughter Nawal; Rs. 22,500 the marriage expenses of Nawal, and Rs. 2,306 the funeral expenses of Bhagwandas.

The second defendant, the adoptive mother of the plaintiff contends that she is entitled to have an eight annas share in the share of the plaintiff. If however the Court holds that she is not entitled to a share she prays that a suitable provision for her maintenance may be made.

The third defendant mother of the 1st defendant, also prays for a suitable provision for her maintenance.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Bhandarkar Mr. Kanga and Mr. Jayakar appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Desai, Mr. Raikes and the Advocate-General appeared for the 1st defendant.

Mr. Joshi, and Mr. Mirza appeared for the second defendant.

Mr. Mulla and Mr. Thanavala appeared for the 3rd defendant Arguments of counsel were being hard when the Court rose.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Edgelow, Gulabchand Wadia and Co.

Atorneys for the defendants: Mulji Khambhathia, and Thakondas and Shamrao, Minacher and Hiralal.

THE CAUSE LIST.

◆

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 8TH OF NOVEMBER, 1913.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.

Summary Suits for Dismissal under Rule 194.

608-12—Judah & Solomon Trimback Vithal Joshi v. S. V. Godse.

710-12—Dubash & Pvr. Sha Hansa Fataji & Co. a firm v. Sundernath Atmaram Tarkhad & anr.

804-12—Dubash & Pvr. Vasantrao Wamanrao Rajodyaksha v. Chagari Haji Mahomed Haji Kassam.

922-12—Beck M. R. & Co. Vallebhay Kaderbhoy & Co. a firm v. Hamukhrai Hanmanbur.

1132-12—Surapmal & Co. Rai Badree Das Bahadur & Sons a firm v. Mahomedally Sharafalli.

1136-12—Surajmal & Co. Rai Badree Das Bahadur & Sons a firm v. Mahomedally Allibhai.

1136-12—Surajmal & Co. Rae Badree Das Bahadur & Sons v. Abdul Hoosein Essaji Hyderabadwalla.

1163-12—Dubash Pvr. Poonamchand Dupa & Co. a firm v. Baboo Sakharam Jadhav & anr.

Chamber Matters for Disposal.

377-11—Manecklal & Ty Trimback Jivabhai a firm v. Thakoredas Purshotamdas.

Re. G. & Wards Act VIII of 1890—Patell & Ez. In Re Nooroodin Dossaji & anr. Minors v. Dawoodbhai Jivaji Petitioner Motichand & D. 19-9-13.

129-12—Amin & Desai Chaganlal Ambaram v. Tribhowan Ratanchand Kanga & Sayani 10--01.

Poona 491-08—Mulla & Mulla Jamnadas & Co. a firm v. A. K. Irani Madhowji K. & Ch. 14-10-13.

383-99—Payne & Co. Gulam Mahomed Haji Esmail v. Sally Mahomed Haji Ahmed & ors. Crawford B. & Co. 28-10-13.

Yep No. 46-13-31-13—Nanu H. & Co. Ramdas Mulji v. Valoobai widow Madhowji K. & Ch. 31-10-13.

810-11—Shroff D. & Dh. Nandibai v. Vasanji Haridas & ors. Madhowji K. & Ch. 3-11-13.

Re Indian Cos. Act VI of 1882—Payne & Co. In Re Credit Bank of India Ltd. v. Dosabhai Ardeshir Cama Petitioner & anr. Mulla & Mulla Man. J. H. & Co. 3-11-13.

741-13—Captain & V. Bibi Shah Jehan Begam v. Essack Sulleman Patka Manecklal & Co. 4-11-13.

824-13—Kanga & Sayani Messrs. Amirchand Ogharchand & Co. a firm v. Messrs. Solomon Brothers Ltd. Edg. G. W. & Co. 6-11-13.

O.S. 865-13—Unwalla P. & P. Ardeshir Rustomji Hongkongwalla v. Perozsha Rustomji Hongkongwalla & ors. BeckM. R. & Co. 25-9-13.

Petition for Hearing.

In Re Indian Cas Act VI of 882—Captain & V.

In Re Indian Cas Act VI of 1882—Captain & V. In Re Bombay Mg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Bhanji Dharamsey Shapria Petitioner.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal (in court.)
Long Causes.

223-06—Payne and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay, v Moosa Haji Hassam and ors. Bhai K. and G. For further Matu J. and M. managing.

Long Causes.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Special Comr.'s Report.

1113-12—Sm. B. & Co. Keshow Raghoba Late v. Kashinath Ganpatrao Khatwale Kanga & S.

O. S. 301-13—Patell and Ez Roque Estevas Periera alias Rock Stevens Periera v Rajario Mathai De'Silva alias Roger Mathias D. Silva and ors. Patell and Ez. Bhimji and Co.

O. S. 303-13—Patell and Ez. Roque Estevas Periera alias Rock Steven Periera v Roger Mathias D'Silva and ors. Patell and Ez Bhimji and Co.

1016-13—Madhowji K. and Ch. Jamnadas Vithaldas v Narotam Anandji Man. J H. and Co.

155-13—In person Menasseh Jacob Menasseh v Abrahim E. J. Abrahim Ard. H. D. and Co.

172-13—Mulla and Mulla Abdulla bin Ahmed Masib v Damodherdas Kallianji and Co. and anr. Dastur and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.

For Dismissal.

191-12—Beck M. R. & Co. Musukhdas Rampertaba a firm v. Ramlal Hargopal & anr. Khund L. & M.

For Decree Absolute.

1160-12—Jeh M. & S. Joshi Hirji Manji v. Jivibai widow & anr.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

731-12—Crawford B. & Co. The Bank of Bombay v. Chimanlal Manecklal & ors. Bhaishanker K. & G. as Part Heard.

142-09—Bhaishanker B. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla & M. Part Heard 4-11-13.

150-12—Sabnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganpat Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Shamrao M. & H.

77-13—Daphtary F. & D. Venubai Widow v. Narayen Ganpatrao & ors. Tyabjee D. & Co.

261-12—Sabnis & G. Goomansing Chainsing v. Prithiraj Jethmal a firm Shroff D. & D.

967-12—Mulji & Th. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Bai Nani Widow & ors. Tyabjee D. & Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

BURGLARY UP-TO-DATE.

◆

MOTORS UTILISED.

A SMART CAPTURE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Inspected Sutton charged two Hindoos, Ramlal Buldeo and Fulchand with house-trespass and lurking by night.

The residents of Malabar Hill and Walkeshwar, have been making frequent complainants to the police, of late, of thefts and mid-night robberies which have been taking place with impunity at their bungalows, that Superintendent Williams, of D. Division, issued strict instructions to Sergeant Hill to keep a sharp look out for any suspicious characters.

Judging from the artful manner in which most of the thefts were committed, the police came to the conclusion that it must be the work of a skilful gang of thieves who were probably utilising motors to facilitate the execution of their schemes. On the 27th ultimo a strange incident which took place at Malabar Hill furnished the police with a clue to the solution.

A motor driven by Mirza Abbas drove up to the residence of Harkisandas Vandranandas. In it were seated two well-dressed Hindus, one of whom alighted on seeing Sergeant Hill. The latter asked the Hindu who he was to which he replied that he was a resident of the place and had just got out of the car to have a glass of soda water at an Irani's shop. On being away a few minutes the Hindu returned and drove away in the car. This aroused the suspicion of Sergeant Hill, who noted the number of the car, and resolved to watch the bungalow very minutely in future.

The following evening Inspector Sutton, Sergeant Hill and two other policemen were on the look-out, when, after a long and tedious waiting, their patience was rewarded, for two men were seen jumping out of the window of the above mentioned bungalow and hiding in the garden. They were at once arrested and on a search being made in the compound a packet containing implements for house-breaking purposes was found, as well as a bunch of keys. Mirza Abbas was then sought out and questioned. He said the two accused had driven in his car the previous night and were residing at Fanaswadi. Their house was searched when more house-breaking implements were found and also an electric torch with boring instruments.

In disposing of the case His Worship observed that as the accused had not been seen to actually enter the bungalow the charge of house-trespass could not be brought against them. As they entered the compound they could be charged with criminal trespass, and since house-breaking implements and other such tools were found at their place it was apparent,—as they could not explain why they had driven up to the same bungalow at mid-night on the previous night,—that they were guilty. The accused were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, with the option of three weeks' further imprisonment. The police officers who traced the thieves and succeeded in catching them were deserving of the highest praise.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

MOONIM DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sabaji charged one Vanichand Mansukhbai with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 11, belonging to one Sultanali Tyebali, a shopkeeper at Shaikh Memon Street. Mr. Kapadia defended the accused.

The charge against the accused was that he collected the amount from two of his masters' customers and misappropriated it.

The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that it was a false charge. He alleged that one of his relations who worked in the same shop had absconded after committing certain defalcations, and the complainant had brought this charge against him with a view to bear pressure upon his relations to find out the whereabouts of the absconding man. He admitted having received the amount in question but said he had paid it to the complainant.

It was urged for the defence that it was a significant thing that the complainant had not made up his daily cash book on the dates on which the alleged offence took place.

His Worship discharged the accused.

ILLICIT SALE OF TODDY.

◆

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector N. C. Cama charged one Sudkia Ramji, a Hindu, with selling toddy without a licence. Information was sent to Inspector Cama that the accused was daily selling toddy to numerous cart-drivers although he had not a license to sell the drink. On receipt of this information the Excise Inspector skilfully marked a number of coins which he handed over to a man who was a frequent customer of the accused, with instructions to purchase toddy from the accused. The latter on Tuesday last, served the man with drink when he was arrested. The accused was sentenced and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

RADIOGRAMS FOR THE PLASSEY.

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The Bombay Radio Office has been in touch with the transport Plassey, since 12 noon yesterday. Radio messages will be accepted up to 8 a.m., this morning.

GAEKWAR OF BARODA

◆

ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.

CORDIAL RECEPTION IN BOMBAY.

The most distinguished arrivals who landed in Bombay yesterday morning by the P. and O. Company's Mail boat s.s. Salsette were His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda and H. H. the Maharani. By a somewhat careless error the passenger list which was published the day before also announced among the arrivals the Princess Indira as being of the party, but that, of course, as Bombay knows, is an obvious mistake, as the Princess passed through Bombay last week under her new designation, the Maharani of Cooch Behar.

The Salsette was punctual in arriving and came into view just as day was breaking over the bay, the light making her look dark and shadowy in such a manner as to deceive those who have seen her in broad daylight as to her identity. As it was known that the Gaekwar's arrival would be made privately at the Apollo Bunder, as is usual in the case of ruling Chiefs, a number of his subjects domiciled in Bombay and his Indian friends and admirers belonging to this city, began to congregate at an early hour on the Bunder steps, and by about seven o'clock, when it was expected that he would land, motor cars containing distinguished friends desirous of according him a hearty welcome, began to arrive.

Among the first of the arrivals was H. H. the Jam Saheb of Navanagar, in all the splendour of his Eastern costume, and he was followed shortly after by His Highness of Rajpipla and Prince Jeysingh, the Heir Presumptive of Baroda, who was notably the only Indian of importance present who wore European dress in all respects. Prince Jeysingh has been staying in Bombay since the Maharaja of Cooch Behar and his bride passed through the city a week ago.

THE LANDING.

By this time the landing at the Apollo Bunder had lost all claims to the privacy by which it is nominally designated, and large numbers of persons, many bearing garlands and other floral marks of respect, flocked round the landing steps. A few minutes after seven o'clock, Prince Jeysingh, the Jam Saheb and the Chief of Rajpipla, accompanied by Capt. G. R. Nimalkar, Capt. Parab, A.-D.-C. to the Gaekwar, and Mr. Nanabhai N. Mehta, the Naib Dewan, left for the Salsette in a Royal Indian Marine launch. In the meanwhile seven motor cars, out of the twenty which the Gaekwar maintains, were drawn up in a row on the Bunder, and a diversion was created, by the arrival of the Royal Mail, a somewhat prosaic vehicle, but one which has always right of precedence.

The Gaekwar landed in the R. I. M. launch about eight o'clock, and after having received the congratulatory addresses and garlands of his many subjects and admirers, who belonged to the several Indian communities of Gujarat, motored without delay to his Bombay residence at Nepean Sea Road. He was accompanied by his son, H. H. the Jam Saheb and the Raja of Rajpipla, all of whom were guests at luncheon. His Highness's suite, which was a large one, followed in the remaining motor cars. As the Gaekwar had only one day to spend in the city, he was busily engaged most of the time.

NO WORDS FOR THE PRESS.

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" who called at the Gaekwar's Bombay palace—for such it may be called from point of view of magnitude, architectural dignity and admirable situation—sought an interview with His Highness, but was courteously informed by Capt. G. R. Nimalkar, that, although the Gaekwar regretted his inability to concede to the request, it was only because he had made it a rule to grant no press interviews. Last night the Gaekwar and the Maharani of Baroda, accompanied by Prince Jeysingh, left Grant Road Station by the Gujarat Mail for their capital, and were once again assisted in their departure by a large number of His Highnesses subjects resident in Bombay.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

◆

ANOTHER BRANCH TO BE OPENED.

A new branch of the Anglo-Indian Empire League will be opened at Igatpuri on Wednesday, the 19th instant.

The Rev. Canon Coles will preside at the meeting, which will be followed by a concert and a dance, in the Railway Institute. It is gratifying to note that invaluable assistance is being rendered by Railway officials and their ladies, to make the movement more popular.

Mr. H. A. H. Payne, Officiating President of the Western India Branch, Mr. W. F. Walke, one of the Vice Presidents, and Dr. E. Percival Baker the Provincial Honorary Secretary will address the meeting explaining the aims and objects of the League, and impressing upon those present their duty to render every possible assistance to a movement which has already done so much to ameliorate the conditions of the domiciled European and Anglo-Indian communities, and is still striving to do a great deal more.

All persons interested in the welfare of these communities are cordially invited to be present, and those intending to do so are requested to inform the Honorary Secretary in Bombay, whose address is 218, Hornby Road, Fort, before Saturday evening, the 15th instant.

INDIAN MEDICAL MISSION.

◆

MEMBERS TO BE DECORATED BY TURKISH CONSUL.

On Monday, the 10th instant, the Turkish Consul-General in Bombay, will hand over the decorations to the members of the Indian Medical Mission, who went to Turkey during the late war.

GODREJ'S SAFES

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FOR
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STUBBORN
COUGHS,

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CATARRH,
WEAK LUNGS,
CONSUMPTION

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OF IMITATIONS.

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MAHAJAN'S VEGETABLE BADSHAHI.
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PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

◆

TO-DAY.

Bandmann Opera Company, "Dairy Maids," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

Centenary of the Marathi Mission Exhibition, 10 to 12 and 2-30 to 4-30.

Pageant of Scenes, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada, Byculla, 4-30 p.m. Historical Meeting, 8-45 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. Social Welcome to Sir Henry Procter 9-15 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra steamer Haura will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Supplementary mails will also be closed at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 9th instant.

MONDAY, November 10.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Girl in the Taxi," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

Centenary of the American Marathi Mission Exhibition, 10 to 12 and 3 to 5.

Bakri Id. Bank Holiday.

Tuesday, November 11.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Girl in the Taxi," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

WEDNESDAY, November 12.

Bandmann Opera Company, "Princess Caprice," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

THURSDAY, November 13.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Sunshine Girl," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

FRIDAY, November 14.

Bandman Opera Company, "The Girl in the Train," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

SATURDAY, November 15.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Geisha," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

◆

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 7.

Further two games were played this evening in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, the Middlesex Regiment meeting the Loyal North Lanc's in the first, and the other being the replayed tie between the Sholapur Railway Institute and Lonavla Gymkhana. There was a large attendance to witness the games. Neither game came up to the expectations of the onlookers.

In the Middlesex Regiment the Lanc's found a hard nut. Their forwards are nippy and repeatedly beat the Lanc's backs and custodian. The latter was knocked out for a time but pluckily resumed. During this interval the Middlesex scored a single goal, putting themselves two goals ahead of their opponents by half-time. The Lanc's played a much better game in the second moiety, but the Middlesex backs always cleared well and gave no chances. By the time the whistle blew the Middlesex had added two more goals, winning the match by 4 goals to the Loyal North Lanc's nil.

In the other game Lonavla Gymkhana easily asserted their superiority over the Sholapur Railway Institute. The first period was all in favour of the former team, they scoring three goals to one by the Railwayman. After crossing over Sholapur put up a good defence but were weak in front of goal, and the game ended in a win for Lonavla Gymkhana by 3 goals to Sholapur's 1 goal.

GWALIOR RACES.

◆

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GWALIOR, Nov. 7.

The following are the horses left in for to-morrow's races:—

Pony Handicap, distance 5 furlongs:—Gilli-Flower 9-12, Heretic 8-12 Prima Donna 7-7, and Lady Honor 7-6.

Sardars Race, 1st Division, distance 4 furlongs:—Nakib, Scindia, Mirza, Queen, King, Fayozbahadur, Shamut, Bijli, Star, Story, Rajabux, Momtaz, Jahan, Farrakh, Champion, Akbar, Brawne, Humni, Moon, Mushtri, Akbarsha, Farkat, Asifjah, Nancy, Bahadur, and Sumsher.

Arab Handicap, distance, 6 furlongs:—Soomsam 9-13, Sweden 9-10, Tofic Pasha 9-8, Mysore 8-12, Sir Edward 8-8, Murmurees 8-0, Salisbury 7-10, Creditor 7-8 and Mushtsar 7-0.

Arab Selling Race, distance 5 furlongs:—Sir Satu 9-0, Tezab 10-7, Mushtesar 10-7, Good Evening 10-7, Flying Bird 9-12, Financier 9-6, Sadilmalik 8-11, Arabian Spot 8-11, Mysore 8-11 and Yadigar 8-11.

Sardars Race, 2nd Division, distance 4 furlongs:—Dilehouse, Bogy, Fateh Jung, Matin, Sultan, Fresh, Lucky Style, Taj, Moti, Mabarak, Ashrafy, Kaikrous, Ding and Ruby.

Survat Forage Handicap, distance 5 furlongs:—Rustom-hind 10-5, Mysore 9-12, Financier 9-12, Mat-hat-Baig 9-9, Creditor 9-2, Rummy 8-3, Sir Satu 7-11, Jawan 7-2, Norwood 6-12, Flying Bird 6-12 and Bezarbeg 6-12.

SALVATION ARMY.

◆

LIVERPOOL LADY'S BEQUEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

A Liverpool lady, Miss Mary Jane Fowler, has bequeathed £90,000 to the Salvation Army.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS CHAIN.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Postmaster-General invites tenders for the construction of the second of the three high-power wireless stations of the Imperial Chain from any wireless company, syndicate or contractors.

OBITUARY

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The death is announced of Sir William Preece.

AUSTRIAN EMIGRATION.

◆

SHIPPING POLICY OUTLINED.

REASONS FOR THE CONCESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The reporter of the Committee on the investigation into emigration of Austrians under the Canadian-Pacific Company's auspices, outlining in the Reichsrath the shipping policy of the Monarchy, remarked that Government had granted the Canadian-Pacific Company a concession for the purpose of diverting emigration from North German ports to Trieste.

The reporter spoke highly of the Canadian Pacific Company. He emphasized that the latter had only shipped 12,000 emigrants against 172,000 shipped by the German "pool" who, he said, employed the same tactics as the Canadian Pacific. He regretted that the Government policy had rendered the subsistence of a great part of the population impossible.

THE PANAMA DIFFICULTY.

◆

MR. BRYCE HOPES FOR SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Mr. Bryce, British ex-Ambassador to the United States, was yesterday the guest of the Pilgrims' Club in London.

Dr. Page, the United States Ambassador in London, presided.

A message was read from President Wilson which said: "Few men have done more than Mr. Bryce in strengthening the ties of friendship and brotherhood between England and the United States, which have been the cause of common inspiration and high example to the world."

Mr. Bryce, in his speech, said he believed the Panama Canal question would be solved in a mannner satisfactory to both countries because he was convinced of the high rectitude and elevated sense of honour and international justice of President Wilson.

MEXICAN CRISIS.

◆

PRESIDENT HUERTA TO REJECT U. S. DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

An intimate friend who had a conversation with President Huerta, to-day, says President Huerta will reject all the United States' demands.

A MEXICAN BRAWL.

◆

FELIX DIAZ STABBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

In a brawl between Mexicans on the fashionable promenade here to-day, Felix Diaz was stabbed in the neck and had to be conveyed to hospital.

The brawlers were arrested.

NEW ZEALAND LABOUR TROUBLE.

◆

EMPLOYERS' MANIFESTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, Nov. 6.

A manifesto by the employers affirms that they have not opposed the organised labour. They will give preference to the new union registered under the Arbitration Act.

The liner Athenic is loading by the aid of the new union protected by special constables.

DELHI CATHEDRAL FUND.

◆

DONATIONS FROM THEIR MAJESTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The King has given £100, and the Queen £50, to the Delhi Cathedral fund.

£500 ENDOWMENT.

◆

LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The India Office has contributed five hundred pounds sterling towards the enlargement of the endowment of a London School of Tropical Medicine.

MUNICIPALITIES RESIGN.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Municipalities of Rome, Bologna and Naples have resigned.

STEVEDORE'S MISADVENTURE.

◆

Narayan Lehanon, a stevedore, aged thirty, whilst scaling a ladder to reach the propellor of a vessel under repairs in the dry dock, missed his footing and fell a height of twelve feet. He was removed to hospital suffering from injuries to his hips.

THE CHINESE CRISIS.

◆

LONDON PRESS OPINIONS.

CHINESE WEARY OF POLITICAL ADVENTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

In an article headed "Iron hand in Peking" "The Times" discusses the dissolution of the Kuomingtang, and says that it puts an end to the immediate prospect of representative institutions, though evidence exists that the Chinese are weary of political adventures and that Yuan-Shi-Khai's assertion of effective dictatorship, however unconstitutional it may be, is generally approved.

The President's political attitude, says the journal, is strongly reminiscent of the statecraft of the Marquis Ito and elders of Japan. He would not have ventured on the present course if he had not been convinced that he was backed by a great weight of public opinion. If his life is spared he may be expected to govern China much as ex-President Diaz governed Mexico.

The "Morning Post" says that Yuan-SHI-KHAI is restoring a system of Government obviously suited to the needs of the genius of China. The masses doubtless believed there was some magic power in the name of Republic, but they have been thoroughly disillusioned. All they now want is to be left in peace. They will probably conclude that Yuan-Shi-Khai is more capable of giving them this than any Parliament.

If China is to survive she has urgent need of order and honest administration. Yuan-Shi-Khai has already shown his power of establishing and controlling efficient administration. If he can do for China what, as Viceroy, he did for the Metropolitan province, he may yet save the country from the dangers besetting her.

INTERCEPTED LETTERS REVEAL ORGANISED CONSPIRACY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 7.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Daily Telegraph's" Peking correspondent wires that one of Yuan's Mandates includes extracts from intercepted letters and seized documents, tending to show that after the murder of Syng Chin a vast movement was concerned to overthrow the Government. The conspirators endeavoured to force the country to bankruptcy by blocking the quintuple loan in Parliament and to bring about Russian armed intervention by throwing out the Mongolian treaty. The refusal of the Parliament to do any constructive work was deliberately planned to cripple the Government and so lead to action by the Powers.

BUCKINGHAM-STEPHENS MURDER CASE.

◆

NOT RESPONSIBLE THROUGH FITS OF EPILEPSY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOTTAYAM, Nov. 7.

The case in which Swyny, first accused, Buckingham-Stephens murder case, was charged under Section 221 Travancore Penal Code, with having escaped from lawful custody while locked-up in the Ettumanur Police Station, came up for final hearing before Mr. Padmanabha Iyer, Station Second Class Magistrate, Kottayam. The contention of the defence is, that the accused was subject to fits of epilepsy and consequently he is not responsible for the offence. The Prosecuting Inspector urged that the accused took advantage of the presence of a single constable and took possession of two swords and defended himself when an attempt was made to stop him, and therefore the accused is liable to be convicted of the offence he is charged with. The defence vakil contended, that if the accused had intentionally escaped from custody he could not have been met on the road a furlong distance from the station after such a length of time.

Judgment will be delivered on Saturday, the 8th instant.

CHIMNEY COLLAPSE IN CALCUTTA.

◆

MASONS THROWN DOWN WITH STRUCTURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

A chimney, eighty feet high collapsed in Church Road, Hastings, injuring four masons. About six feet had been taken from the top when the entire structure collapsed, bringing down the scaffolding and the men, the later were badly injured and were conveyed to the mayo Hospital.

AVIATION.

◆

FLIGHT TO EGYPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The French aviator M. Daucourt has reached Constantinople.

POSTAL CONCESSION.

◆

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 7.

With effect from the 1st January next, the Government of India have sanctioned the raising of the maximum weight of sample and pattern packets from eighty to two hundred tolas.

EX-APPROVER'S SEIZURE.

◆

UNABLE TO DEPOSE BEFORE COMMISSIONER.

SUDDEN COLLAPSE FROM OPIUM POISONING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

Upendra Nàth Chuckerbutty, who was an approver in the Khulna Gang Case, appeared at Lal Bazar, last evening to make a statement but he suddenly collapsed. He was conveyed to hospital, where it was discovered that he was suffering from opium poisoning. He will be placed before the Police Commissioner to-day and an interesting development is expected.

The C. I. D. on Tuesday searched a house in Patnatollah Lane in connection with recent political crimes. No incriminating evidence was found nor was any arrest made.

CHANCELLOR'S LAND CAMPAIGN.

◆

GLASGOW MEETING POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Mr. Lloyd George has postponed his meeting at Glasgow on the land question till December 1st.

The Unionist papers attribute the postponement to the new situation created by the offers of the Duke of Sutherland and others to sell deer forests and the delay in the production of the Scottish land report, which it is believed will treat the rating of the deer forests differently.

The "Daily News" says the engagement has been postponed because it has been deemed advisable that Mr. Lloyd George shall speak in the East End of London first.

RESULT OF THE LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

China Cock	1
Oselle	2
Moscato	3

Won by one length; six lengths, between 2nd and 3rd.

Thirteen started. Early Hope did not start.

China Cock was ridden by Wing, Oselle by Whalley.

Moscato by Herbert and Cheerful by Smyth.

Betting.—20 to 1 against China Cock, 9 to 2 Oselle, 10 to 1 Moscato.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The following are the probable starters for the Liverpool Autumn Cup, with jockeys:—

Scots Saint	W. Huxley.
Santair	Martin.
Bachelor's Wedding	Donoghue.
Willaura	Prout.
Ultimus	Robbins.
Subterranean	E. Huxley.
Lady Galette	Ringstead.
Moscato	McKenna.
Sands of Time	Ledson.
Candytuft	Cooper.
Cheerful	Wing.
Chinacock	Elnor.
Oselle	No jockey.

Early Hope is a doubtful starter. The jockey is Smythe.

HEAVY-WEIGHT BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

◆

DECLARED TO BE VACANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov 6.

At a meeting of the International Boxing Federation, delegates from the United States, Switzerland and France being present, it was decided that the world's heavy-weight championship was vacant, Johnson having been sentenced to imprisonment, and not having accepted challenges during the last two years.

BAND AT BANDRA.

◆

The Imperial Band will play the following programme of music at the Bandra Point on Sunday the 9th November, 1913, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) under the direction of Mr. D. C. Menezes, Band Master.

MARCH—The Gladiator Farewell .... Blankunbourg
OVERTURE—The Calif of Baghdad...Boildieu
VALSE—Count of Luxembourg..........Lehar
SELECTION—Our Miss Gibbs..........Godfrey
CHARACTERISTIQUE—Kismet..........Murkey
A DERVISH CHORUS—An Orient Scene........ Sebek
TWO STEPS—Alexandra Rag Time......Berlin
GALLOP—Always Joyful..........Macbeth

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS

◆

By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers, the "Band" of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall (Bandmaster) will play a programme of music at the Victoria Gardens on Saturday the 8th inst. commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.), (with admission fee).

MARCHE—L'Entente Cordiale..........Allier
MELODIES (from)—The Pink Lady......Caryll
MORCEAN—A Birthday Serenade........Linche
SUITE (of) Norwegian Dances..........Grieg
SONG—Love me and the World is mine...Ball.
GRAND SELECTION—Pagliacci...Leoncavallo.
INTERMEZZO—Heartsease ....Macbeth
MARCH—Roamin in 'the Gloamin'......Lauder

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Aqua Ptychotis Con.—(Concentrated Water of Ajowan). *A powerful Antiseptic and Carminative. It rapidly removes flatulence, relieves griping and heart-burn, checks diarrhœa and stimulates digestion and increases appetite. Vey useful in the early stage of Cholera.* (*Price per 3 oz. phial, As.* 8.)

* The above preparation can be had also in tablet form combined with Bicarbonat of Soda. (Price per phial of 25 tablets, As. 5.)

2. Syrup Vasakæ.—Vasaka or Arduso (Adhatoda Vasika) *has a considerable reputation all over India as an Expectorant and Antispasmodic and is largely prescribed in Consumption, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma and other Pulmonary Affections, Infantile and Puerperal Convulsions, Epilepsy, Tetanus, &c. There is a saying that "No man suffering from Phthisis need despair of his life as long as the Vasaka plant exists."* (*Pharmaco Ind.*). (*Price per 4 oz. phial, As.* 10.)

* This preparation can also be had in combination with Hypophosphites and Tolu. (Price per oz. phial, Re. 1.)

3. "MalariL"—*A sure preventive and cure for Malaria. Besides quinine, these tablets contain extract of several indigenous drugs, which, without interfering with the well-known anti-periodic and tonic properties of quinine, entirely neutralize its evil effects.* (*Price per phial of 25 tablets, As.* 12.) (*Price per 4 oz. phial Re.* 1.)

4. Ext. Abroma Augusta Liq.—(The active principle of Ulat Kambal). *A specific for painful menstruation.* (*Price per 4 oz. phial Re.* 1.)

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Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	,,	30,00,000
Called up Capital	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS: 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres for the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April ,,	,,	24,77,000
31st July ,,	,,	52,35,000
31st December ,,	,,	1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ⅛ per cent. commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

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Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

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KEROSINE BRANDS.

	Per case. Rs. a. p.
Shell Case Oil 150 deg	5 8 0

	Per two tins. Rs. a. p.
Anchor Brand 125 deg	4 8 0
Rising Sun Brand 125 deg	4 7 0
Ship Brand 125 deg	4 5 0
Bull Brand 125 deg	4 0 6
Swan Brand 125 deg	3 12 6

Bulk prices of 125 deg. oil are 10 annas less than the above in each instance

MOTOR CARS.
To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.

BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A.
SUMBEAM. STUDEBAKER.
From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000

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E. K. PUNCH

The Ladies' Drink.
Unsurpassed for Purity.
A great cure for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite.
The most refreshing and stimulating of all beverages.

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

HARPER—At Dehra Dun, on 19th Oct. the wife of G. M. Harper, I.C.S., of a daughter.

KENDALL.—20th Oct. at 4, Hume Road, Rangoon, the wife of W. Kendall, Burma Railways, of a daughter.

MAYHEW.—21st Oct. at Teachers' College, Saidapet, the wife of Arthur Mayhew, of a son.

DEATH.

D'ROZARIO—At Vizagapatam, 21st Oct. Annie Marie, wife of F. A. D'Rozario, of Calcutta, aged 72 years.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
November, 8, 1913.

A RUPTURED SPLEEN.

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The case in which Mr. Robert O'Brien, an engineer employed in a Calcutta jute mill, has been fined Rs. 150 for causing hurt to a Bengali mistri, who almost immediately died as a result of the assault, is likely to cause a very painful impression in the Indian community, not only in Calcutta, but throughout India. Taking the facts of the case as disclosed in the judgment of Mr. I. Drummond, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer of Barrackpore, it seems to us that very much less than justice has been done in this case. It seems that the mistri, by name Rash Behari Neogi, was found sleeping on a bed in the Mill Manager's quarters at a time when he was supposed to be at work in the paint shop. Mr. Lamb, the Manager, reported him to Mr. O'Brien, his departmental superior, who forthwith repaired to the paint shop where he found Neogi at work. The facts after this are in dispute. The case for the prosecution was that

> when the accused entered the paint shop in which Rash Behari was working, he pushed him, then kicked him, then slapped or struck him about the head, and finally kicked him again. The kicks were in the lower part of the body, and the medical evidence indicated that the deceased's death was due to the rupture of the spleen and that the spleen was ruptured by the contact with some hard substance. The story of the prosecution was that the spleen was ruptured and Rash Behari's death was caused by the kicks dealt to him by the accused.
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> The accused on the other hand stated that he first of all merely "touched" the deceased, who was sitting on the ground, on the hip with his foot "to attract his attention." The deceased then stood up and the accused asked him why he had gone to Mr. Lamb's room to sleep. The deceased said nothing in reply and appeared to be cowed. The accused gave him a push and he fell on his right side against a box; then he got up again and the accused told him he would fine him Rs. 5. The deceased said he would not work with the accused, the latter said "all right" and left the paint shop.
>
> The medical evidence showed that the deceased's spleen was so enlarged that its weight was three times the normal weight of the spleen and was friable; consequently only slight force was needed to rupture it. This is remarkable, as it seems almost impossible that a man could be working in such a state. It shows, however, that his weak condition must have been obvious to the accused, and suggests that he resorted to the bed on account of physical exhaustion. It appears that after the assault the accused told a European overseer that he had "pushed" the deceased "who had fallen on something," and that he then went to the Manager and told him that he had "hit" the painter mistri and that the latter had "fainted." He added that he thought the deceased must be shamming but asked that a doctor might be telephoned for,—a fact which, as the Magistrate says, showed that he was under some misapprehension that he had hurt the man. The deceased died before the doctor's arrival.

So much for the differing versions of the case given by the prosecution and the defence. The Magistrate rejected the evidence for the defence that the accused twice kicked the deceased, owing to discrepencies and improbabilities in the statements of the witnesses, as to which, not having the evidence before us, we are not qualified to speak. But he practically accepted the accused's version, in spite of the admitted improbabilities of his statement,—improbabilities admitted by the Magistrate himself, who discredited the accused's statement that the deceased was still standing on his feet talking, when he, the accused, left the paint shop. This statement, in fact, was obviously untrue and should have served to discredit the whole of the accused's version of the affair, taken with his own conduct, which, in our view, indicated that he was aware that he had committed a serious assault on a man of obvious physical weakness, and left him unconscious on the ground. The Magistrate, however, held that what the accused did was to knock the deceased down, and that the latter probably ruptured his spleen in the fall. His Honour therefore "only regarded the offence as an act of violence not indicating any particular moral turpitude, but a great readiness to resort to the argument of force." He found the accused guilty of simple hurt and fined him Rs. 150, in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, the fine, if recovered, to go to the widow and children of the deceased.

The result of the case is, we think, a grave miscarriage of justice, such as is likely to confirm the view, notoriously held by Indians, that fatal assaults on members of their race by Europeans, are never properly punished in the courts of this country. In the first place, if we accept the Magistrate's finding that the accused could only be convicted under Section 323 I. P. C., the punishment appears to us grossly inadequate. Whether moral turpitude is or is not indicated by a great readiness to resort to the argument of force,—as to which we differ from the opinion of the Magistrate,—the assault was a very grave one. To use the Magistrate's words, "there was an element of bullying about it, for the deceased could not have been physically a match for the accused, and would have been liable to punishment for insubordination had he struck back." This clearly removes the offence from the category of provoked assaults, and, having regard to the gravity of the result, which, in such circumstances, should affect the measure of punishment inflicted, justified a heavier sentence under the Section, which provides for imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or a fine which may extend to a thousand rupees, or both. Had the positions been reversed, had the accused been an Indian and the deceased a European, fuller advantage would probably have been taken of the heavy punishment which the Section allows, and a sentence of imprisonment without the option of a fine inflicted. But we are unable to agree that it was so clear that the offence could not have been dealt with under the more serious charge on which the accused was primarily arraigned. There is a long and tragic roll in this country of these cases of death resulting from an assault inflicted on a person suffering from a ruptured spleen. The liability of the natives of this country to this disease, and the fatal consequences which are likely to ensue on an act of violence towards one suffering from it, are so notorious that we cannot hold that a man who voluntarily causes hurt to an Indian, with fatal results in such a case, is merely guilty of simple hurt. Mayne, in his Criminal Law of India, remarks, in regard to a possible charge of culpable homicide against a defendant who was unaware of the existence of the disease in the person assaulted, that "apparently the only conceivable case would be that of a person knowing that disease of the spleen was prevalent in the district, and knowing also the risk involved in striking a person suffering from the disease, who struck a person who had the disease, but who was not known by the defendant to have it." The condition, it seems to us, applies to the whole of India, but especially in large cities, which are full of people who come from districts where disease of the spleen is prevalent. This is notoriously the case in mills and factories, and these distressing cases, which have such a painful effect on the Indian mind and tend to cause bad blood between the communities, will continue to occur, until one of the offenders is taught a really wholesome lesson as an example to others. The whole case, both in regard to the Magistrate's view of the evidence, his decision not to convict under Section 325, and the trifling character of the punishment, seems to us to call for the intervention of the Government, which cannot afford to ignore the deplorable impression which it has created.

MEXICO'S STAND AGAINST SPREADEAGLEISM

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It would, of course, be unwise to place too much credence in the correctness of Reuter's very qualified statement to-day that President Huerta has decided to reject all the demands of the United States; at the same time the telegram in question is at least an indication that Mexican feeling is at last up in arms against President Wilson's coercive methods. Recent telegrams make this clear: the Mexican Press has denounced the American President as a Puritanical meddler, and ascribes to him the desire, in spite of several denials, to rob Mexico of her independence. It is, of course, possible to exaggerate the significance of the movements of the United States warships, which may be merely a precaution against eventualities not regarded as imminent, but a concentration of naval force cannot at any time be lightly regarded, while Americans resident in Mexico have made preparations for flight at the first sign of strong measures which the respective Governments may take. In the meantime there is a certain amount of Anglo-American friction, due partly to the too ready credence given to alleged remarks by Sir Lionel Carden on American policy and partly to the fact that Great Britain has recognised,—and in our opinion very properly,—President Huerta. The other day we questioned the right of the United States to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico or any other American State,—a right which, it must be admitted, can only be conferred when its interests are seriously jeopardised by the violation of treaties. Nor is President Wilson authorised by the Monroe doctrine,—which Europe has never formally accepted,—and its corollaries to question the constitutional position of the Presidents of Mexico or to insist on an election or anything of that kind. We do not, of course, impute any unworthy motives to President Wilson or his Government, who probably have weakly lent themselves to the purposes of American capitalists and manufacturers. For there is ample evidence that the agitation for the "elimination" of Huerta is largely the work of two classes of interested persons. The first class consists of American investors who have purchased large areas of land on the Mexican side of the frontier. This land does not differ appreciably in character from that on the United States side, except in price; and it is alleged that the investors in question are bent on enhancing the value of their Mexican possessions by bringing about the shifting of the frontier some way southwards. The other class consists of merchants and manufacturers who have for some time been anxious to force Mexico into a so-called "reciprocity" compact with the States, very much to the advantage of the latter. Mexico, it may be here mentioned, gives the United States precisely the same fiscal treatment that she gives to England, France and Germany, but, in spite of proximity and cheap railway communications, United States manufacturers have failed to oust those of the other countries. It is also of interest to note that some of the most important contracts of the Mexican Government have been placed with Weatman Pearson, the well-known British firm with which Lord Murray is connected. In regard to railways, the United States at first secured a great deal of business, but General Diaz put a check on this, buying back about 12,000 kilometres of railway track, half the shares of which were for the Mexican Government and half sold to a Mexican company. Again, the monopoly of the Standard Oil Company has been destroyed, a British company now having a good share in the petroleum business. These things, of course, are not conducive to cordiality between the United States and Mexico, but there seems no justification for the non-recognition of Huerta or for the assumption on the part of the United States that his recognition by the other Powers is to be treated as an offensive intrusion into a sphere in which only United States policy can fitly take the initiative. Without denying that there might have been some impropriety, as is not unusual in the history of these South American States, on the part of Huerta in arriving at his position of President, it cannot be affirmed that he has reached it by positively unconstitutional means; besides it is widely believed that if there is any man in Mexico at the moment who can establish a stable Government it is General Huerta. Then, on the question of an election, President Wilson has not shown the good sense for which he is said to be remarkable, for to insist on an election in a country where a political manifesto has to be in seventy dialects to reach the electors, most of whom are said to be incapable of using the franchise intelligently, and where a state of affairs akin to chaos exists, is to take up a position altogether wrongheaded and autocratic.

DAY BY DAY.

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Development of Bombay.

A Committee has been appointed to consider the question of the development of the Town and Island of Bombay consisting of the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chairman; the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., the Hon . Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt., C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. F. L. Sprott, Mr. G. Wittet, and Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., who will also officiate as Secretary to the Committee. The Corporation has been asked to nominate a second representative on the Committee which will assemble at the Council Hall, Secretariat, will have the power to co-opt the Executive Engineer, Presidency, when his services are required by them.

The Arrival of the Mail.

Yesterday morning the Peninsular and Oriental Company's S. S. Salsette, which brought the English mails from Aden, did not inundate the city with passengers, as was the case on the occasion of the arrival of the S.S. Arabia on the preceeding Friday. This, However, is due to the fact that the Salsette is only a transfer boat and does not as a rule create records in carrying of passengers. About 210 people landed at the Ballard Pier, and amongst the distinguished passengers were Their Highnesses the Maharaja Gaekwar and the Maharani of Baroda, whose landing is discribed in another column, Sir Frederick Halliday, the Police Commissioner of Calcutta and Sir Cawasji and Lady Jehangir, who have returned to Bombay for the cold weather season.

Mr. H. S. L. Polak.

A private advice by yesterday's mail states that Mr. H. S. L. Polak, as a result of a cable from Mr. Gokhale, was to leave Durban on October the 16th by the S. S. Pentakota, which is due to arrive in Bombay on the 20th instant, in order to take part in the efforts to raise funds on behalf of the South African Passive Resisters.

Kartiki Ekadashi.

To-morrow, Sunday 9th November, is the eleventh day of the light-half of the month of Kartik and as such is one of the holiest days of the Hindu Calendar. It is observed as a fast day and marks the end of *Chaturmasya* or four-month period, during which Vishnu, the Preserver among the Trinity of the Hindu Godhead is described as sleeping on the coils of the Serpent-god Ananta, in the ocean of primeval waters. On the next day, i.e. Monday, the twelfth of the light half of Kartik, which is known as *Utthanadwadashi* (Day of Ascension), Vishnu is said to awake from this annual cosmic sleep. Hence both these days are sacred to Vishnu and great merit is supposed to be earned by those who observe these days in the strict injunction of the Shastras.

Marriage of Tulsi.

On Monday will also be celebrated in Hindu households the beautiful ceremony of the "marriage of Tulsi," the holy Casil—a plant which is a favourite with Vishnu and garlands of which form the most common decorations on the body of the god's image. A spring of Tulsi is planted in the centre of an altar of earth and the whole being gaily decorated with festoons, paints, flowers, etc., lights are waved before the goddess Tulsi at night in just the way any other Hindu god or goddess is worshipped. It is a festival of lights in a small way. The ceremonies of both the days referred to above are undoubtedly of solar mythological origin and are supposed to commemorate the emergence of the Sun from the winter solstice towards the vernal equinox.

The Kieff Trial.

The proceedings of the "ritual murder" trial at Kieff have not so far succeeded, if one were to judge from the meagre telegrams we have hitherto received, in eliciting any evidence worth the name against Beiliss, and it must come somewhat as a surprise to people who live in free countries to learn from to-day's message that the Public Prosecutor has expressed his "profound conviction" that Beiliss is guilty. This shows that modern Russia,—in spite of "The Times" eulogistic Russian Supplement just received by the mail,—is still on the mental plane of mediaeval Europe, and her backwardness is startlingly exemplified by this latest manifestation of Jew-baiting. In the spring of 1840 there was a similar instance in Damascus when several Jews of high position in that city were charged with the "ritual" murder of a Capuchin friar, and it was mainly owing to the efforts of Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., that the charge which was an entirely false one, was withdrawn. The case came up in a debate in Parliament, which was initiated by Sir Robert Peel, who declared that this charge of "blood accusation" against Jews was founded entirely on prejudice and had subjected them in the past to the "most grievous injustice." The full details of this story will be given in our next issue.

English and Other Parallels.

One must go back to the case of Hugh of Lincoln in the 14th century to find an English parallel. England has, it is true, burned people for witchcraft within the last two hundred years; but the greater absurdity of charging a Jew with murdering some one to get human blood for a non-existent "ritual" has been happily extinct in England for over five centuries. The ancient history of this fanciful charge, like that of the analogous charge of witchcraft, is full of curiosities. It was brought by the Pagans against the early Christians, by mediaeval orthodoxy against heretics, and from the 12th century off and on against Jews, while in modern China it has been brought not uncommonly against Europeans. Baseless as the witchcraft charges, it has been found perhaps even more effective in inducing ignorant mobs to massacre the race or sect against which it has been brought. That is its sole purpose and value in Russia to-day, where the revolting paradox is the conjunction of this naked relic of barbarism with an educated judicature, skilled doctors, a uniformed police, printed indictments, and all the trappings of modernity.

City Mortality Returns.

Two attacks and three deaths from plague were recorded in Bombay city during the twenty-four hours ended at six a.m. on Friday, out of a total mortality of 88 from all causes. The total mortality for the corresponding period of last year was 85 and for that of 1911, 93. The two plague attacks were reported from Tarwadi and Parel respectively. There were no fresh cases of either cholera or small-pox during the period under notice. Out of a total of 2,220 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Thursday, five were found to be plague infected.

AFRICAN PASSIVE RESISTERS.

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MR. GANDHI'S PARTY TO BE ARRESTED.

POLICE RECEIVE ORDERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

VOLKSRUST, Nov. 6.

The police have received orders to arrest Mr. Gandhi and all his party. It is anticipated that the arrests will be effected to-night.

ARREST OF MR. GHANDI.

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RELEASED ON BAIL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

VOLKSRUST, Nov. 7.

Mr. Gandhi was arrested to-day. He was remanded to November 14th and released on bail of fifty pounds sterling.

His followers have not been arrested and are continuing their journey.

Two hundred more Indians entered the Transvaal this morning. They were not molested.

SIX-HUNDRED STRIKERS ARRESTED.

POONA, Nov. 7.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following telegram from Mr. Kallenbach:—

Volksrust, 6th November, 5 p.m.—Mr. Gandhi and 2,600 others left Charlestown marching. Six hundred men belonging to Burnside mine have been arrested. The rest including one hundred and twenty women and fifty children crossed the border of Volksrust unmolested under police escort.

STIRRING APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS WANTED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 7.

The following appeal dated the 7th November has been issued by Mr. Gokhale in connection with raising of funds for the South African struggle:—"From to-day's telegram it is clear that the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and a large party of Indians who are with him is imminent. That, however, only means that the struggle is assuming the form which the passive resisters want it to assume, and our immediate duty at this juncture is to send from this country without delay all the assistance which they need and have a right to expect at our hands." In the statements which I made in Bombay a fortnight ago on this subject I expressed myself as follows:—"In regard to the amount which it was necessary to send from this country in aid of the struggle while it lasted, it is difficult to frame an estimate when the movement is assuming such proportions, but if I may venture to suggest a figure, I think that for the next four or five months, that is till the Union Parliament meets again, we shall have to send about two thousand pounds on an average."

"STRUGGLING CHILDREN IN SOUTH AFRICA."

This estimate was based on a rough calculation made by me in London last August in consulation with Mr. Polak, as to the numbers that were likely to take part in the Passive Resistance Movement and the amount that was likely to be raised locally. The number of those, however, who have actually joined the struggle has largely exceeded the figure anticipated, and the following telegram received yesterday from Mr. Gandhi shows that the mother country must find not two thousand pounds but five thousand pounds for the next three of four months in support of her struggling children in South Africa. A telegram I received from Charlestown reads, "strike continuing Government not arresting, monthly expenses over six thousand pounds in provisions and cash. Marching Thursday Transvaal with four thousand men endurance distress great. Several birth concentration camps. Two death babes during March, Gandhi:—

Even this larger amount is really not too large for so vast a country as India, specially when we take into account the enormous sacrifices which a handful of our countrymen, already exausted by a four years' struggle in that distant land, are making, and the sufferings which the resisters themselves, men and women, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, and Christians, are heroically undergoing. I am sure the heart of India has been so greately stirred in this matter, and that the required money will be forthcoming, only it is a matter of the utmost importance that it should be raised immediately, and the needed succour despatched with the greatest promptitude. May I therefore appeal to my countrymen throughout India to lose no more time in forming South African committees at every possible centre and take in hand vigorously the work of raising funds. What is needed more than anything else is a house to house collection under proper supervision, so that even the smallest contributions could come into the collection.

APPEAL FOR PRESS SUBSCRIPTIONS.

May I also appeal to the leading organs of the Indian Press, to start subscription lists in their columns if they see no objection to such a cause. It will be convenient for many reasons if remittances are made from one centre, and that centre Bombay, and this will be facilitated if the sums raised at different places are forwarded to the Secretaries South African Committee Fort Bombay if, however, any centre desires to make a direct remittance to South Africa it should be made telegraphically to the address "Resister Durban." The struggle involves not merely the right of our brothers and sisters in South Africa, and to the commonest decencies of civilized life, but it also involves the honour and good name of our country, and the self respect of all Indians without distinction, princes as well as peasants, men of all classes and of every creed. Is it too much to hope that I shall rise to the full height of the occasion and acquit ourselves like men.

SUBSTANTIAL BOMBAY DONATIONS.

Sir Dorab Tata has given a donation of rupees five thousand towards South African Indian Fund and the trustees of the late N M. Wadia charities have sanctioned one thousand rupees monthly towards relief of the distress of Indians in South Africa.

SIR EDWARD GREY ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

◆

"PLENTY OF TROUBLE YET IN EUROPE."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Newcastle, said there was yet plenty of trouble for the Foreign Office in Europe, but it did not cause preoccupations to either the Naval or Military Department or apprehensions to other nations.

Foreign policy required not striking effects or bold strokes but careful steering.

The British Foreign Secretary had to prevent any increase in our territorial responsibilities. We had enough on our shoulders already.

CRUISE OF GERMAN BATTLESHIPS.

◆

EXCITES EXTRAORDINARY CONJECTURES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Much interest has been aroused by the announcement that two of the newest German battleships, Kaiser and Koenig Albert, with the small cruiser Strasburg, are going for a four months' cruise to West Africa and South America to show the German flag there. German alarmists point out that two of the finest battleships are thus withdrawn from the North Sea. Others, however, see in this step proof of better relations between Germany and England and a consequent rebuff in the Parliamentary elections to the Radical *bloc*.

THE RAILWAY SMASH.

◆

ALL BODIES NOT RECOVERED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Thirty-nine bodies have been recovered but eleven are still pinned under the workage, which can only be removed gradually by huge cranes.

A SUBSTANTIAL DIVIDEND.

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COATS & CO. PAY 35 PER CENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Messrs. Coats and Co., have paid a dividend of 35 per cent., including bonus. The net profits were £2,903,239. Half-a-million sterling has been transferred to the reserve fund.

RITUAL MURDER TRIAL.

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PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S ADDRESS TO THE JURY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

KIEFF, Nov. 6.

Addressing the jury in the alleged ritual murder case, to-day, the Public Prosecutor declared that the body of the youth Yushinsky exactly corresponded with the requirements of the ritual, which, however, was not the custom of all Jews, but only of certain fanatics in Russia. He was not vindictive, but he desired to expiate Yushinsky's murder. He expressed his profound conviction that Beiliss was guilty. Beiliss was doubtless a virtuous, religious man, but this did not preclude the murder which, from the standpoint of Beiliss, was no crime.

WIDENING OF WORLI ROAD.

◆

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—For nearly two years past the widening of Worli Road has been taken in hand. Hundreds of men were employed and thousands of rupees of public money spent by the Municipality, but the work has not so far been completed. Will any of the Corporators ask the Commissioner to put before the Corporation the detailed account of this? In my opinion, the contractor would have completed the work within half the time and for less cost. I also hear that nothing has yet been paid to the owners of the land which has been acquired for the purpose of this road. Will the Corporation give any heed to this long standing grievance? Yours, etc.

DAILY TRAVELLER.

LONDON LETTER.

◆

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S LAND SCHEME.

ANGER OF THE TORY PRESS.

READING BY-ELECTION PROSPECTS.

ULSTER AND INDIA,

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is still filling the bill, and Bedford has been eclipsed by Swindon. Mr. George can always depend upon his opponents. When he is careful and expository they complain that he is dull. When he goes back to his old manner they say he is proclaiming a policy of plunder and wreckage. At Bedford a fortnight ago he dealt with the land problem in general terms, at Swindon on Wednesday he gave the outline of the scheme which he described as the considered and unanimous policy of the Cabinet. It has made, as it was intended to do, a first-class political sensation, and there is something more than coincidence in the fact that the new policy is made public first when a number of by-elections are pending. By the Tory Press the Land Campaign is denounced as a shameless game of vote-catching. "Votes, catch 'em alive, oh!" is the headline of the week in the "Pall Mall Gazette;" and this accusation will be repeated with all the greater emphasis a fortnight hence when the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to complete his series with a speech at Middlesbrough containing a corresponding policy of land and housing for the towns.

In India where for more than a century the British Government has been dealing directly with questions of the land, there should be much interest in the proposals embodied in Mr. Lloyd George's scheme. It involves the creation of a Ministry of Lands as a department of the Government, which would absorb the present Board of Agriculture. The proposed new Ministry would have control and supervision of all matters relating to the land disputes between landlord and tenant, forestry, and the development of uncultivated land; and the Minister in charge would work through commissions of a judicial character as in Ireland. It is claimed that for the farmer the Government scheme implies fair rents, security of tenure, and the reform of the game laws; while for the labourer it will mean a living wage, shorter hours, decent houses, and small holdings. More attention has been given during the past few years to the conditions of housing in the villages than to any other aspect of the rural problem. Mr. George promises that if his scheme goes through the State will set to work to build about 120,000 new cottages—the money which of course is the crux of the whole matter—to be found in the reserve fund under the National Insurance Act.

RECEPTION OF THE SCHEME.

In a second speech delivered on the evening of the day upon which he exposed the policy, Mr. George declared that his original statement at Bedford had made the Opposition angry. There is no doubt at any rate about the effect caused by the Swindon speech. The Times" roundly declares that the whole scheme is designed merely to provide the party with an acceptable cry, and to distract attention from the gravity of the situation now existing in Ireland. Some day, the "Times" says the land proposal may deserve serious attention, but for the present nothing matters except the situation in Ulster. As a whole the Tories have found the Swindon speech anything but dull. The "Telegraph" finds fault with the scheme as a great centralised organisation: the "Morning Post" regards it as a policy "which may rejoice the ears of the Socialists, but which the practical and progressive farmer will regard with dismay." To the "Standard" it is a policy which "may be summed up as simply the creation of a new horde of officials" and this paper refuses to accept the assurance that it has behind it a United Cabinet. The rank and file of the Liberals apparently are considering it mostly in the light of immediate concerns and the probable effect that it will have upon the verdict of the constituencies in the by-elections. And they hope that at Reading it wipe out the painful memory of Sir Rufus Isaacs and Marconi.

THE CONTEST AT READING.

By far the most interesting of the electoral contests is that at Reading, where a vacancy has been created by the appointment of Sir Rufus Isaacs as Lord Chief Justice. Reading has not been regarded as a particularly safe seat even for Sir Rufus Isaacs, and it seems to be taken for granted that it will be lost to the Government. This almost certain result is the occasion of a great deal of conjecture in the Opposition Press. It is being constantly asserted that the Government is deliberately fighting to lose, in order that the defeat may be used as a kind of appeal to the constituencies on the subject of Home Rule, and therefore pave the way for a compromise with Ulster. On the other hand, it is maintained that the loss of Reading cannot matter, since it is understood that the personal distinction of Sir Rufus Isaacs alone has kept it as a Ministerial seat. There can be no doubt, however, that a Unionist victory in this case will be employed with immense effect as an argument in support of a compromise on Home Rule, and the statements now being made on the subject of Home Rule by Mr. Gooch, the Liberal candidate, will undoubtedly encourage this opinion. Mr. Gooch confesses that he has been impressed by the change that has come over opinion in the two English parties since Lord Loreburn's proposal for a conference, and he is hopeful of their coming still further together with the common aim of solving the problem of Irish Government. He does not regard the Home Rule Bill as unalterable, and he is in favour of special and generous treatment for Ulster. Why, the political gossips are askes did the Government allow Mr. Gooch to be nominated if there is nothing in the wind? Reading, it is thought, could only have been held by a fighting Radical politician, which Mr. Gooch certainly is not. His name is well-known and highly esteemed in India Wo has been for a good many years a member of the group which from time to time has taken a strong line in opposition to aggressive imperialism. He was a member of the release of the deported Indian leaders, and he is known as an active and generous supporter of all progressive causes. But his own inclinations are those of the scholar. He is primarily an historian and a student of social evolution; a disciple of the late Lord Acton, and by common consent one of the most learned of English historical students. He sat for four years in the 1906-1910 Parliament as one of the members for Bath, and has twice since unsuccessfully contested his old seat. Those who know and admire Mr. Gooch would probabl yagree that while he has the qualities for a successful and influential member of Parliament, he is not the man for an emergency in the constituencies, being far too gentle and scholarlike, too much absorbed in the philosophy of politics, and perhaps too scrupulous as a controversialist. In short, an ideal member of the House of Lord's or of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

THE BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Readers in India will note with interest how questions which for generations have been regarded as lying within the scope of the Central Government are at last being dealt with on a similar basis in the United Kingdom. A return recently issued by the Board of Trade showed that there are only a few countries in the world in which the State does not own and operate a portion at least of the railway system. It has for some time been recognised that the question would sooner or later have to be handled on a national basis here, and this morning's papers contain an announcement that a Royal Commission, with Lord Loreburn as chairman, has been appointed. The terms of reference are not yet published, but it is rather curious that conditions of employment and questions of safe working, which have lately been painfully prominent, are both expressly excluded from the scope of the inquiry. The Commission itself is probably weaker in personnel than any Royal Commission of equal importance during recent years. It is difficult to see why places should be found for men like Lord Derby or Sir Henry Primrose, (the retired Civil Servant), or for Mr. R. E. Prothero, Agent in Chief of the Duke of Bedford, and a former editor of the "Quarterly Review." The only member with any direct acquaintance with the working of State railways is Sir Frederick Upcott, who, as your readers know, was the first chairman of the Indian Railways. Boards. As he has been connected for a long period of years with railway constructions and administration in India, and is now chairman of two Indian railway companies and a director of a third, he may be supposed to have a considerable knowledge of one department of the subject; but that department, after all, is of a very special character, and it cannot be contended that knowledge of the Indian railways is of any particular advantage in the discussion of the present problem in this country.

ULSTER AND INDIA.

Ever since the Carson campaign in Ulster began attention has been increasingly directed to the probable effect of the Ulster methods upon public opinion in India, and yesterday, in a speech at Ipswich, Lord Crewe made pointed reference to the subject. He had heard, he said, from authoritative sources in India that the effects of the Ulster campaign were becoming a serious matter, and in support of this view he cited the letter in "The Times" of October 16th, from Sir West Ridgeway. All the arguments which lead, not only to possible rebellion, but also to a refusal by His Majesty's troops to suppress that rebellion, Sir West Ridgeway pointed out, could be used in reference to a possible rising in India and to the refusal of the Indian troops to act against their fellow countrymen. If the Ulster arguments were good, there was no possible answer to the same arguments being used by those who wished to promote rebellion in India. "I do not say," added Lord Crewe, "that those who use those arguments in relation to Ireland understand or know the possible mischief they are doing, but I do wish that before speaking thus they would think of the Empire as a whole and not only of that corner of it in which their special interests lie."

Lord Crewe's words will not of course make any impression on the rebel leaders but they may have a restraining effect upon some of the London papers which have been recklessly backing up every fresh manifestation of Ulsteria. So far the warning may do good; but one is not quite so sure whether it was altogether wise for Lord Crewe to give such pointed expression to it at the present moment, notwithstanding that the "Westminster Gazette" to-day declares it was high time for some responsible statesman to speak out on the imperial aspects of the cnostantly threatened revolt. It is possible, indeed, that both the Government of India and the Indian political leaders, from their different points of view, may feel that the danger to India of Ulster and Sir Edward Carson may be increased rather than diminished by Cabinet Ministers pointing out the intimate connection between unchecked treason near home and the possibilities of rebellion in the Eastern Empire.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

A good deal of comment was aroused two days ago when the "Times" announced the appointment of Sir Beauchamp Duff. The British public is not familiar with General Duff's name as it is, for example, with that of Sir Ian Hamilton, General Smith-Dorrien, or even Sir James Willcocks—all names mentioned in connection with the Indian Commander-in-Chief. And the press comment has, naturally, been mainly on the departure from the rule of alternating an appointment from the Home Army with one from the Indian Army. The rule is generally approved on this side, and it is considered that no strong reason could be given for departing from it. One objection made against Sir Beauchamp Duff (by the "Pall Mall Gazette") is that he is primarily a Secretariat man; but it is noted as an important point in his favour that he has been from the beginning thoroughly familiar with the Kitchener reorganisation scheme. His close association with Lord Kitchener during the greater part of the latter's term in India is of course emphasised; and in at least one quarter we have a reminder of the part played by Sir Beauchamp Duff in the Curzon-Kitchener duel. All the knowing ones in India, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian," thought that when it came to a battle on paper honours would be easy for the Viceroy. They had no means of knowing what the combination of Kitchener and Beauchamp Duff would be like. The "Times," discussing the appointment in relation to the custom, of alternating the selection, points out that since the administrative changes carried out at Lord Kitchener's instance, the Commander-in-Chief has to discharge many of the duties which are usually performed by a War Office:

> This arrangement manifestly affects the nature of the qualifications needed for the post. The soldier selected to fill it must now possess administrative gifts and administrative experience which were not required in the same degree when the work he had to do was almost entirely executive. That this work is at present unusually difficult and laborious cannot be denied. Only a man of the highest administrative skill can be expected to perform it and to keep the immense and complicated machine under his control running smoothly and well.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

When Sir Rufus Isaacs was inducted this week into the high office of Lord Chief Justice, a complimentary speech which accompanied the ceremony contained a passage referring to his distinction as "a man of honour." The incident furnished an illustration of our peculiar ways of doing things. There is, you would suppose, no reason to speak, or even think, of the honour of a man deemed worthy to become Lord Chief Justice of England: but we all know its import. It was intended to bury for ever the miserable episode of the Marconi speculations, but for which, as everybody understood, Sir Rufus Isaacs would have succeeded Lord Alverstone several months ago. It would be safe to say that at the time of the revelations few people in the country believed that the Attorney General could ever fulfil his ambition; but he has done so, and there has been little or no fuss. The career of Sir Rufus Isaacs has been in its way a romance. In his boyhood he went to sea, and later, until his twenty-fifth year, was on the Stock Exchange—an episode of which he has been reminded with tiresome iteration during the past twelve months. Sir John Simon, who succeeds to the Attorney-Generalship, is one of the most brilliantly successful men in public life. He was contemporary at Oxford with Mr. F. E. Smith; but whereas Mr. Smith has forced his way to the Conservative front bench by persistent and aggressive advertising, Sir John Simon pursued an altogether quieter method. He is now regarded as one of the ablest and surest men on the Liberal side, and everybody seems to assume that there is no office in the state, short of the highest, that he may not reasonably expect to occupy. Leader writers and official speakers would as soon think of discussing Sir John Simon's abilities as his honour—which is a good enough sign of the esteem in which he is held. There is this difference betwen him and the new Lord Chief Justice. Sir Rufus Isaacs has been brilliantly successful at the Bar, and negligible in Parliament and on the platform. Sir John Simon is as good a politician as he is a lawyer, and there are few more perfect speakers in the country than he.

SERIOUS FIRE.

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AT EWART LATHAM'S PREMISES.

This morning at about 12-30 o'clock a fire broke out in the premises of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, which was more of a spectacular fire than the Bombay public have witnessed for some years. The floors which luckily did not flare up at once took good hold and by the time the brigade was called there was no chance of passage by the public through Tamarind Lane. The fire brigade, in their various sections, showed exceptional pluck in the method in which they tackled the flames. A great number of the public gathered round. The fire brigade were able to assure a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" that the buildings were purely business offices and that no lives were lost.

Up to the time of going to press our representative was on the scene of the fire which had not been to any extent subdued.

LIST OF ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS.

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Per s. s. "Salsette" to London on 8th November, 1913:—Mr. G. S. Bower, Mr. Andie Bloch, Mr. W. Ninness, Mr. David Sampson, Mr. R. C. Shipp, Mr. Freke, Capt. J. Sterndale Bennett, Major C. C. Cobbe, Mr. Rene Bloch, Capt. L. Peel, Mrs Dewsbury Miss V. O'Brien, Mr. R. Hopwood, Major H. L. & Mrs. Anderson, Mr. H. E. H. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Brodie, and Lt.-Col. E. R. R. Swiney.

CREDIT BANK.

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PROCEEDINGS IN THE HIGH COURT.

MR. CHUNILAL SARAYIA EXAMINED.

DEALINGS WITH THE BANK.

OBJECTION TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

JUDGE'S RULING.

MR. SETALWAD'S AFFIDAVIT.

At the Bombay High Court on Saturday last the Hon'ble Mr. Strangman obtained from the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar an order for the public examination of Mr. Jaffer Jussuff, the late Manager of the Credit Bank of India, and the Directors of that Bank. The Court also ordered the examination of Mr. Chunilal Saraya, the Managing Director of the Indian Specie Bank, in connection with certain transfer of securities of the value of Rs. 3,10,000.

The examination was fixed for yesterday and in accordance with the above order, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar, presided over the proceedings in this matter this morning.

The Court room was crowded, a large number of the members of the legal profession were present, and the public representing the creditors and depositors of the suspended Bank were there in large numbers, long before his lordship took his seat.

On the matter being called on for hearing, Mr. J. D. Davar appeared on behalf of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin and Dr. Patel and applied for leave to appear on behalf of the applicants at the time of their examination and also for inspection of the Bank's books. He moved on the affidavit of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, which stated that most of the directors would be contributories in large sums, and one of them Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin was also a creditor of the Bank to the extent of about a lac of rupees. He therefore prayed that the directors might be allowed to join in the examination of the various persons cited taking such part therein as the Court deemed right, and that for that purpose and in order to enable the directors to give true and accurate evidence, the directors be allowed to inspect the records of the company to refresh their memories on various points.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL OBJECTS.

The Advocate-General opposed the application, which, he said, was made under a misapprehension. Section 162 of the act laid down that the directors as officers of the company and other persons deemed capable of giving information concerning the estate, effects and affairs of the Company must be summoned. The purpose of this section was quite clear. It was to enable the Liquidator to get information regarding the dealings and affairs of the Company, and His Lordship would find it from the authorities that any statement made by a witness was evidence against nobody except the deponent and what one director said could not be used against another co-director, though of course each statement might be used against that deponent in any subsequent proceedings. The position with regard to the directors was this:—They sanctioned loans to the extent of fifteen lacs to Joosub Brothers and a gentleman named Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaj, a name very well-known to these Courts. It was well-known that he was an insolvent for the last ten years and yet the directors thought fit during the last one year of the Bank to grant loans to him unsecured to the extent of a lac and a half and that was one loan. Very serious charges no doubt would ultimately be made against the directors and in any event proceedings would be taken against the directors to make good the money to the Bank lost by their negligence. Now, what was their application? They wanted to come here and re-examine the witnesses to show that they were not liable.

Mr. Davar: That is not my application.

The Advocate-General: That is what we gather from the affidavit.

They wanted to show that the directors were blameless in the matter. That was a purpose wholly foreign to an examination conducted under Section 163 of the Company's Act. The liquidator had told them he would be extremely pleased if they gave such information to him as would assist him in these proceedings.

Regarding the question of inspection, the position was the same. A charge criminal or civil might be preferred against them and he submitted that it was quite wrong to allow them inspection of books to get up an excuse. By all means they would be given inspection when the charge was preferred. Then they would have every opportunity to prepare themselves against that charge. That stage was not yet reached and he submitted it was quite wrong to give inspection to enable them to manufacture a case to meet any suggestion that might be made against them. His learned friend had not pointed out any provision for granting this application. The only provision he was aware of was Section 200 but that did not contemplate inspection to be given to directors. It referred to

(Continued on page 10.)

CREDIT BANK.

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(Continued from page 9.)

creditors but they did not come in here as creditors.

His Lordship pointed out that according to the Advocate-General's contention all the directors would be contributories and under Section 200 they would be entitled to inspection.

The Advocate-General said yes if they wanted to show what assets could be recoverable. They wanted inspection with a view to show that they were not liable as contributories. But that was the question now. The question raised by the directors anyhow would not arise until the question of liability was settled. Their purpose of inspection was not to see what assets were available but to evade liability as directors. He submitted that under Section 200, they were not entitled to inspection. Then there was no provision for directors obtaining inspection. Their object was not to assist the Company or enlarge their assets but prevent the Company from getting money which from the liquidator's point of view, the Company was entitled to have. He submitted that on every view of the case, inspection should not be granted.

His Lordship (to the Advocate-General). The consequence of this examination would be a misfeasance summons, is it not?

The Advocate-General: Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Davar said the Advocate-General was under a misapprehension. The directors did not want inspection for minimising their liabilities or to prepare themselves against a case against them. They found from the report that certain resolutions were referred to which they did not remember having passed or signed and they were taken by surprise. They suspected some ingenuity on the part of Jaffer regarding the minute book. They wanted to assist the liquidator in every possible manner and the position taken up by the liquidator certainly appeared to be very strange.

HIS LORDSHIP'S ORDER.

His Lordship, in giving his order, said:—

The learned Advocate-General appearing for the official liquidator has not disguised the fact that the present proceedings are taken for the purpose of getting information and ascertaining how far certain office-bearers and directors of the Company can be made liable either civilly or criminally for their participation in the management of the Bank. Very serious charges have been made against the directors and they are at all events under an apprehension that possibly they may be made liable for certain amounts which may subsequently be ascertained. Under the circumstances I think it is only fair that the directors should be allowed to be present at these proceedings by counsel. As to what part they may be allowed to take in the examination it is difficult to say at present. It may be necessary in the interest of Justice to allow them to take some restricted part in their examination. It may be that they may not be entitled at this stage to take any part whatever. Counsel might appear and watch on their behalf and if they wished to take part in any of the examinations they may make that application and I will deal with that application at that time.

As to inspection it seems to me that the directors are sought to be made contributories and they would be entitled at some stage to take inspection of the books papers and vouchers of the Company. It would avoid delay if inspection is given to them forthwith. It would then give them no excuse for subsequent proceedings against them when they are taken, on the ground that they had no inspection. They are certainly entitled to refresh their memories and prepare for their defence against any charges that may be made against them. It does not appear that the liquidator should be engaged with all the books, all the papers and vouchers during all the office hours everyday, and therefore it would cause no inconvenience whatever if for some portion of the day the directors are permitted to take inspection of the books, papers and vouchers in the hands of the official liquidator at present.

Under these circumstances I order that the directors be permitted to appear by counsel during this examination and if they desire to take any part Counsel will apply and I will deal with the application. I also order that the directors should be permitted by the official liquidator to take inspection of all books, papers and vouchers in his possession for an hour and a half, Sundays and holidays excepted.

Mr. Weldon was also permitted to appear for Jaffer Joosub and apply to take such part and the Court might grant or refuse such application as the case might be.

Mr. Setalwad's Position.

Mr. Jinnah then applied on behalf of the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad to bring to the notice of the Court certain facts affecting his client and read an affidavit made by him for that purpose. The affidavit stated as follows:—

In view of what transpired at the hearing of the Petition for the winding-up of the Credit Bank as reported in the newspapers, I beg to bring to the notice of this Hon'ble Court at the earliest opportunity the following facts regarding my connection with the Credit Bank.

I joined the Board on the 16th of December 1909, when the first meeting of the Board was held and I was appointed the Chairman.

At the meeting I was strongly of opinion that a Competent European Manager should be placed in charge of the business of the Bank and it was resolved by the Board to invite applications by advertisements. After that a meeting was held on the 18th of February 1910 when the matter of the appointment of the Manager was further discussed.

After the applications we invited Mr. Barnes who had worked for many years in the Commercial Bank and had experience of banking business, and was strongly recommended to me by Mr. Kent, the Executive Engineer Bombay.

Thereupon I supported his application and he was appointed the Manager of the said Bank by the Board at their meeting of the 21st March, 1910.

The next meeting of the Board was held on the 1st of April, 1910, at which the subordinate staff was sanctioned, and certain rules and regulations framed by Mr. Barnes the Manager were adopted. A perusal of the minutes of the said four board meetings will show how carefully matters were looked after during the short period that I and Mr. Barnes were connected with the said Bank.

After that I left for England on the 16th of April 1910 and returned on the 10th June 1910 and a few days afterwards I tendered my resignation. I did not attend any meeting after my return from England. Mr. Barnes also resigned in the same month.

These are all facts showing my connection with the said Bank and I beg respectfully to place them before the Court with a view to remove any misapprehension that may have been created with regard to my position.

His Lordship.—His explanation is that he was connected with the Bank for five months only and he resigned before the Bank commenced business and so far as I am concerned, I must say his explanation is very satisfactory and I think it is fair to him that it should remain on the record.

The Advocate-General then asked for the costs of Mr. Davar's application.

Mr. Davar asked that the costs of his client might be reserved.

His Lordship ordered costs of the liquidator of this application to come out of the assets and made no order as to the costs of Mr. Davar's clients adding that when they were absolved from all liability.

The examination was then ordered to be proceeded with on behalf of the directors of the Bank.

The Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. F. E. Dinshah, appeared for the liquidator; Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Daftary, Ferreira and Dewan, appeared for Mr. Chunilal Sariya and Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamshedji and Hiralal, for Mr. Jaffer Joosub. Mr. Patel, Solicitor, watched the directors of the Bank.

At the outset, the Advocate-General said he proposed to examine Mr. Chunilal with regard to his transactions with the Bank-but he noticed a considerable number of people in the Court with a number of newspaper reporters and he submitted that the proceedings should he conducted in private as was done in the Tricumdas and Lakhmidas Mills matters. He also submitted that counsel appearing for each witness examined should give an undertaking not to disclose the evidence otherwise, he said, object of the proceedings might he defeated.

His Lordship:—The crowd is probably a distressed crowd of depositors watching the proceedings. They are all more in sympathy with you than anybody else. Will you tell you me why it is desirable.

The Advocate-General: A witness will come here and give a certain story with regard to a certain event. If that story is to be taken down by a shorthand writer and and handed to a subsequent witness the whole object will be frustrated.

His Lordship: It seems to me that in the interests of a large body of creditors and contributaries they should know what is going on here and they should not be left under any misapprehension as to the bona-fides of these proceedings. They are interested to the extent of lakhs of rupees. Many of them cannot be in Court and they ought to know how their affairs were managed by him who was entrusted with their moneys. So far as my view is concerned I think the public will assist your object, instead of frustrating your object. I think these are proceedings in which there ought to be the fullest publicity.

COMMUNICATION FROM DEPOSITORS.

His Lordship next handed over a communication sent to him by some depositors in their own name to the Advocate-General and said it might be useful to the liquidator as it contained some information.

LEGAL OBJECTION TAKEN.

Mr. Chunilal D. Saraiga then entered the witness-box. Mr. Jinnah, who appeared for him, said he wished to draw His Lordship's attention to certain cases and point out that the Court could not proceed with the examination of Mr. Chunilal having regard to his position which was that of a creditor. The Advocate-General had already stated that his object was to find out information and decide whether he should proceed against each one of the parties or not. He took the position regarding Chunilal to be this: that he was alleged to have obtained certain securities as a fraudulent preference on the 2nd October for his deposit of Rs. 3,10,000. His position, therefore, is that of a creditor who was now a secured creditor and what was alleged was that the security was obtained under what was called "fraudulent preference." It was now sought to examine Chunilal on that and he took it that it would be a roving, fishing examination with a view to get information to support the claim to set aside the security on the ground of fraudulent preference. He did not dispute His Lordship's powers under sections 162 and 163. There the widest powers were given to him but the words in this section were taken from the words of the section in the English Act and the English Courts in constructing that section had held that the Court could not exercise these powers in a case of the kind which they were dealing with now.

His Lordship—The order in those cases, I take it, must have been in accordance with the facts of these cases. They have not laid down a principle, have they?

Mr. Jinnah said they had and the principle was that, if the man was a creditor and his claim was challenged, the Court could not examine him. This was under section 115 of the English Act and that was the same as section 162 of the Indian Act. The section was not enacted with a view to fish out evidence or statements from a party, Counsel relied on "Law Reports, Equity Cases, Vol V, pp. 22. In re Accidental and Marine Insurance Company." There he said a witness had refused to answer questions and an order of commitment was to be made. He was, however, told to come on a certain day at his expense to answer questions but the Appeal Court discharged the order and discharged the summons for evidence.

"OBJECTION PREMATURE."

His Lordship—Your objection then is premature now.

Mr. Jinnah—I think it is better if it is decided now.

His Lordship said the question will arise when Mr. Chunilal refuses to answer. At present there is no refusal and in his own interests Mr. Chunilal may not desire to refuse to answer. The danger of refusal is that it gives ride to an impression that there is a conviction at the back of his mind that he has done something wrong. If he has done nothing wrong, there is no reason to refuse and he may not refuse.

Mr. Jinnah—The probabilities are that he will refuse.

His Lordship—Well, if he refuses, I shall consider whether I should commit him or not. You better wait till the question arises.

Mr. Jinnah—It is sure to arise.

His Lordship—If these proceedings are intended as proceedings of harrassment they must be stopped but if there are questions relating to undue preference, as they mostly are, and if a witness answered these questions straight and his evidence is fair and above suspicion, no proceedings are taken against him But the moment he tries to evade answering these questions the impression that is produced on one's mind is that there is something he has concealed and that is not an impression which any witness ought to be anxious to create.

Mr. Jinnah—Mr. Sethna has annexed to his affidavit two letters of Mr. Chunilal, one written on his own behalf and the other on behalf of the Indian Specie Bank, in which Mr. Chunilal has put forward his case with explicit and full details and where is the apprehension that he will not answer questions? What the liquidator wants to do is to examine Mr. Chunilal and test whether his explanation stands the test of certain details. If he is satisfied, he will not take any proceedings against him. If Mr. Chunilal fails in the test he will be liable to a suit. It is also for me to judge and you may take it I will not sanction institution of proceedings until I am satisfied.

Mr. Jinnah—But it puts a party in a very unfair position.

His Lordship—No, I do not think so. On the contrary it gives him an opportunity to defend himself in advance.

Mr. Jinnah said he did not object to the whole of the examination, but he contended that his client should not be compelled to answer certain questions.

His Lordship—I will consider this when questions are put to him.

MR. CHUNILAL'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Chunilal's evidence was then proceeded with.

Witness said he had been the Managing Director of the Indian Specie Bank since its commancement. He knew Jaffer Joosub who was the Manager of the Credit Bank in Bombay. In the beginning of September last, the Credit Bank enjoyed good credit in Bombay. In the beginning of September the bank rate was the same as now but it was easier to get money then. At that time he had his private monies to the extent of Rs. 2,75,000 deposited in the Specie Bank. They were in the overdue fixed deposit, that is, the moneys were due to him whenever he wanted. The sum was not earning any interest.

Q.—On the 5th September, 1913, did you deposit Rs. 2,73,000 with the Credit Bank and is this the receipt?

Mr. Jinnah objected to his client being asked to answer the question.

The Judge (to the Witness).—Do you object to answer this question?

The Witness—I shall do as my counsel advises (laughter).

Mr. Jinnah—I would advise him not to answer any questions in respect to his claim.

His Lordship—Well then, Mr. Jinnah, you had better argue this point now.

A "FISHING" EXAMINATION.

Mr. Jinnah said the object of this examination was to find out whether the liquidator could make out a case or not. By that they were putting his client in a most unfair position. He was put in the box straight off for a fishing examination. They knew his case. They had the books, their directors and manager were there and they must make up their mind whether they should proceed or not.

In all cases of fraudulent preference, the burden lay on the plaintiff and instead now the defendant was put in the box to be examined. That was very unfair. If the person was an officer of the Company, then only could the Court say that he must be examined, but it never intended to examine a creditor with a view to contest his claim in subsequent proceedings. He also relied on a passage in Halsburry's at p. 276, and said that a mere creditor having nothing to do with the Bank could not be examined.

His Lordship said he was a person in possession of the estate and effects of the Company. He ceased to be a creditor the moment he realised his securities and he must have realised most of them such as credit bills, etc.

Mr. Jinnah said he did not cease to be a creditor, he was still a secured creditor. In case of a deficit he was a creditor for the balance. It was not a question of concealment of the property of the Bank. It was a transaction in which the question of fraudulent preference was to be decided. There was not a crime committed, no wrong of fraud done.

A POSSIBLE BREACH OF TRUST.

His Lordship: You are not accurate there; suppose Jaffer Joosub committed criminal breach of trust in respect of these securities, will not the question of abetment arise?

Mr. Jinnah. But that is not the case. The accountants' report states it to be a case of fraudulent preference.

His Lordship: Well then you look at Mr. Sethna's affidavit. The directors resolved to close the Bank on the 2nd and yet Jaffer Joosub opened and borrowed Rs. 50,000 from the Specie Bank without their authority or consent and gave security for that. If that is criminal breach of trust, and a party knowing it to be a criminal breach of trust enters into a dealing, it is a serious transaction.

Mr. Jinnah said that resolution was a provincial resolution. They thought if they were unable to get a loan, they must close. They made their last efforts and obtained the Rs. 50,000 from the Specie Bank. Therefore the Bank continued business on the 2nd.

His Lordship: The point is that Jaffer parted with the securities without the order and consent of the directors on the 2nd. If,—I do not say it does,—that amounts to a criminal breach of trust and if another party is cognisant of the fact that it is criminal breach of trust, it may be that liability is attached to him.

Mr. Jinnah said that if that were so that was a still greater reason why the Court sitting here and administering the Indian Companies' Act should not exercise its powers if there was a likelihood of a man being criminally proceeded against. It was still worse.

His Lordship: I will protect him when incriminating answers are asked of him. The object of this examination is to get information as to the nature of the transaction. I do not like to express my opinion but it is for you to judge whether it is wise or unwise in giving information.

Mr. Jinnah: I am afraid I have not made my position clear. The Advocate-General has stated at the very outset that his object is to proceeded either civilly or criminally and what I say is you can not proceed with the examination against a creditor in his position, which is nothing but that of a secured creditor. I do not dispute your Lordships powers but the question is having regard to the practice followed in bankruptcy proceedings in the courts in England and in the courts in India whether you will not follow that practice. That is the only question.

His Lordship remarked that there must be thousands of other cases in which examinations have been taken.

Mr. Jinnah: There is no case reported.

HIS LORDSHIP'S ORDER.

His Lordship, in passing his order, said:

It is admitted that the witness Chunilal Dharamdass Saraiya had large monetary dealings with the Bank which is now in the course of being wound up. It is admitted that on the 2nd of October last, Mr. Chunilal obtained from the Manager of the Bank Mr. Jaffer Joosub, certain securities which he says were given to him as security for a large sum which was due to him and which the Bank on that day was unable to pay to him. With a view to ascertain whether the action of the Credit Bank and its Manager in handing over the securities was or was not a fraudulent preference and in order to ascertain the true nature of the transaction between this witness and the Credit Bank. Mr. Chunilal Dharamdass Saraiya is summoned under section 162 of the Company's Act to give evidence. He is summoned not in his capacity as a creditor because in all possibility the securities that he has obtained from the Manager Mr. Joosub, has wiped off his debt or may wipe out his debt, but he is summoned here as a person known to have in his possession the estate and effects of the Credit Bank and under section 163 the Advocate-General is now trying to obtain information when he is brought before the Court, concerning the affairs, dealings, state and effects of the Company. These two sections 162 and 163 are expressly intended for the purposes of this examination and these examinations are again intended for the purpose of assisting the winding up of the Bank and therefore the witness is bound to answer all questions relating to his transaction with the Credit Bank whose affairs are now under investigation. The witness is undoubtedly entitled to protection if any questions are asked which tend to incriminate him or likely to incriminate him or which he apprehends may incriminate him. He may refuse to answer those questions and I shall certainly see that he is protected. But to say that the witness should not be examined with reference to the whole of the transaction in regard to the claim for Rs. 3,10,000 and obtaining all securities in satisfaction of his claim is a proposition which I can not entertain. I hold that the witness is bound to answer and must answer all questions relating to his transactions with the Bank. I therefore overrule the objection

Mr. Jinnah said the only course now left to his client was to refuse to answer questions and to ask the Court to appoint a day when he should come at his expense and give evidence.

His Lordship: I know of no such procedure. I have appointed to-day for answering the questions. I am not going to postpone this matter and if he refuses, I will consider what steps I will take. In ordinary cases, you know if a witness refuses to answer he is straightaway committed.

NOT PREPARED TO GO TO JAIL.

Mr. Jinnah: With all deference to Your Lordship's ruling, will Your Lordship not give us an opportunity of going to a higher Court.

His Lordship: I will not allow any delay in these examinations.

Mr. Jinnah after consulting his client said the position was that his client was anxious to go to a higher Court if he was given some time, but if that was not done, his client was not prepared to go to jail (laughter).

His Lordship: I do not at all wish to be hard. If the Appeal Court broaches this, I will be much relieved but at present on what do you intend go to the Appeal Court. This is not an order or a decree.

Mr. Jinnah pointed out that he could go to the Appeal Court under the Companies' Act, and he applied for an adjournment until Thursday.

The Advocate-General objected. He said Mr. Chunilal did not come as a creditor and they did not dispute his claim. He was called to throw light on the dealings with the Bank. He had the estate and the effects of the Bank in his possession and he was called to give information regarding that.

His Lordship, in passing an order on this head, said if he had no doubt whatever as to the justice of his order, he would have welcomed the revision of his order as he always desired his judgments should be revised. In this matter, he thought no further delay should occur and he ordered the witness to answer the question.

Mr. Jinnah: Or he will be committed?

His Lordship: If he refuses, I will consider that.

On the order being explained to the witness, he was asked if he wished to refuse. He said: "No; after what I have heard from Your Lordship's lips that I shall be sent to jail if I do not answer the questions, I am willing to answer."

His Lordship took a note of this and said "it is in the best interests of yourself that you should answer."

THE ANSWER.

Witness was then asked to answer the question objected to.

Witness said he had deposited the amount of Rs. 2,73,000 and obtained the receipt. This money was repayable at call. It was a sort of a demand loan to the Bank. At the time, Jaffer did not inform him that he wanted the money for a reasonable time. It was agreed that enough David and Fazul shares at the rates of Rs. 570 and Rs. 600, dividend respectively were to be transferred to him as security as soon as transfers came in at the time of the settlement and when he got those shares, the receipt was to be discharged. The interest was to be that he was to sell at Rs. 5 higher for the next vaida. The call receipt mentioned interest at five per cent. The budla would amount to nine to ten per cent. He was to get the shares when the September settlement which was then going on was over. He lent the money on the understanding that he would be secured by shares. On the face of it, this money would have stood in the same manner as if he had deposited them in current account. The diffierence was that on the receipt he would get five per cent. instead of two per cent. in the current account but the case of a call receipt was different. In case of newly started banks, the interest on call receipt is at bank rate and in case of first class banks at a per cent. or a per cent and a half lower than the bank rate. These loans were common between banks and between banks and constituents. These loans might be secured or unsecured. It depended on the bank. Looking to the position of the Credit Bank then and the amount, it would be secured. The security would depend upon the amount and the standing of the Bank taking the loan. There was nothing about the deposit of shares in the receipt. He did not get any letter from Jaffer promising to deposit shares. It was all a verbal arrangement. It was made at the Credit Bank. Only he and Jaffer were present—no one else. There was no talk with Jaffer that monies were to be had for a reasonable period. It was agreed between him and Jaffer that David and Fazul shares should be transferred to him as security of the money at the time of the settlement and when he got that security, the receipt was to be discharged. The number of shares was not fixed but shares sufficient to cover his loan were to be handed to him calculating Fazul at the rate of Rs. 600 and David at Rs. 570, both cum dividend.

Do you say you walked with this sum of Rs. 2,73,000 to Jaffer to advance him on shares?—Yes; on that very settlement Jaffer had made arrangements with the Specie Bank to get an advance of 20 lakhs on Fazul David and Bombay Cotton shares. I thought that as it was a good business and as he wanted more money in addition to the 20 lakhs, I might do some too with my own money.

You agreed to advance him on just the same terms as the Specie Bank?—Yes.

The Specie Bank did not advance the 20 lakhs on a receipt payable on call.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' CREDIT.

Did they advance the money and trust Jaffer to get the shares afterwards?—No; but credit was given for at the most twenty-four hours.

When was the settlement over?—I think on the 10th or 11th September.

All your active life, you have done big business in shares?—Yes.

His Lordship—When did you begin?

The witness—I began to do business on my account in 1903 or 1904. Once before, in 1896, I made a corner in the "Sun" shares.

You are well acquainted with the mills in the market?—Yes.

The 11th and 12th September, passed and so did 14th and 15th?—Yes.

And there were no shares?—No, because Jaffer represented to me that during the settlement, and even before my loan, transfers were issued in his name and he had, therefore, sent the shares to be transferred to his (Jaffer's) name and he said he would then send them on to me with blank transfers.

ADVANCES RS. 36,000 MORE.

This representation was made to him on the 16th. That was not the first time he spoke to Jaffer about the non-appearance of shares, on the contrary on that day he advanced the Bank a further sum of Rs. 37,000. There was no reason to talk about it as the settlement was still going, on, the vaida in David shares, particularly, being very heavy. It was well-known in the bazaar that he was borrowing largely on Fazul and David shares. On the 16th, his first receipt was cancelled and after he had paid in Rs. 37,000, bringing his loan to Rs. 3,10,000, he got two receipts, one for Rs. 2,75,000 and the other for Rs. 35,000. I had received Rs. 411-7-2 as interest at five per cent. up-to that date on Rs. 2,73,000. On that day, he had asked Jaffer if he was in a position to give shares and the latter replied in the negative and said he would give deposit receipt as before and make a 'badla' contract on delivery of shares. He kept the call receipts because until he got the shares, the contract was of no use to him and besides he did not known how many of Fazul and how many of David shares Jaffer wanted to give him.

LOAN A "BADLA" TRANSACTION.

This loan was 'badla' transaction. In badla transactions, the difference in rates was treated as equivalent to interest from the date of payment in one month to the date, of receipt in the next. In ordinary 'badla' transactions, when they were dealing with a broker money was not paid until shares were delivered. Dealing with Banks they had to trust them. In such cases a contract was made if the security was settled. In a case of this nature where it was not ascertained which shares were coming in, the contract was not made. It was done similarly with the Specie Bank.

Ordinarily. you do not part with the money until you get shares?—In the case of Banks we have to deviate from this course, which is observed in the case of brokers.

Much depended on the credit of a Bank. In the case of a Bank they did not trust, they demanded security at once. Usually payment days for vaida settlement were the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th. In September, the payment days were the same but in this case the vaida was prolonged, so far as the Specie Bank was concerned, to the 13th. The Specie Bank had then received 3,000 shares of the David Mills as security. The Credit Bank had purchased 5,000 shares of the David Mills, out of its total of 8,700, for the September vaida. The "badla' transactions were according to the bazaar rules, from the 9th of one month to the 9th of the succeeding month.

"A BANK TO A BANK."

Then Jaffer in borrowing Rs. 2,73,000 on the 5th was unnecessarily paying four days' interest?—No, because.

a bank is a bank and not a broker and it can therefore make arrangements for "badla" with me from any date to any date. It is not necessary for a bank to make "badla" from the 9th to the 9th.

The loan is in the name of Mr. Chunilal Saraija and his wife?—True, but I was acting as a banker; the amount of Rs. 3,10,000 is not a small sum.

Jaffer you say wanted monies to take delivery of shares; he was under no obligation to take delivery till the 9th; why did he then take the loan on the 5th and pay four days' interest?—He may have used it for other purposes, though he may not have required it till the 9th.

What was the latest day he could deliver the shares?—21st.

It was a special vaida settlement?—No; I was keeping silent because I was aware of the fact that Davids never issued kutcha receipts.

To His Lordship witness said in this case, he did not follow the ordinary practice as he understood that either the Credit Bank or Jaffer or a Syndicate was cornering David shares and it would take them many months to unload and they would go on making "badla" for months, and therefore it did not matter to him so long as he made his ten per cent. per annum during the 30 days.

Continuing witness said he knew of the letters written by his solicitors to the liquidator. He had not read them but he had given instructions to them to write. They were a well-known firm and he could rely on them. Paragraph 5 of the letter written on his behalf gave a different story. The difference in the story would be explained by Mr. Ferreira. His instructions were in accordance with the evidence given in Court.

According to Mr. Ferreira, there was to be no security till the 16th?—Yes, but that is all wrong.

Quite wrong you ever called for money?—I never called for money.

Did you tell Mr. Ferreira about the badla?—Yes, I explained everything to him as I stated here.

I do not see anything about the badla in the letter at all, perhaps you may show me anything?

A FINANCIER'S PUPIL.

His Lordship (to witness): Have you succeeded in inducing Mr. Ferreira to deal in shares?

The witness: No, my Lord, not yet (laughter).

The Advocate-General repeated his question.

The witness: He has used the word "security" there.

His Lordship: I suppose it needs training in the market to understand these details. Mr. Ferreira not being in the market could not understand it. Is that what you mean?

The itness: Yes, my Lord.

WHO IS THE GAMBLER.

Who is the gambler-Jaffer, the Credit Bank or a debtor of the Bank?—I do not know who the gambler was. I do not know on whose account the Bank was doing business.

His Lordship: You admit it was a gamble?—No, I do not. I have always said and still say I do not speculate. I do business. I give and take delivery.

You say you do not know who the gambler was?—I have known subsequently but not on that date. It was reported in the papers that there was a syndicate for whom the Credit Bank was doing business.

Did you hear it reported that you had a share in the syndicate?—No, I never heard it.

It's untrue then that you had a share?—Yes; I had no share whatever.

Witness was then asked in detail about the procedure to be adopted in granting loans.

Continuing, he said. "Fazuls" did give kutcha receipts but Jaffer was not taking delivery of many shares of Fazul for that settlement. Jaffer was not trying to corner Fazul as he could not corner two at the same settlement as the amounts of both were very high. He was, however, not letting people know which he was cornering. It was only subsequently found out that he was making badla for Fazul and cornering David. That was the reason why he had made a contract to give either Fazul or David shares at his option. On the 16th it was known in the market that he was paying Rs. 5 to 7 for badla in Fazul shares and was making a premium of Rs. 10 to 20 in Davids as he had cornered them. The Specie Bank had a vast transaction with the Credit Bank in the September vaida. It was in David, Fazul and Bombay Cotton shares. The amount involved was 20 lacs. The Bank had taken delivery of 332 Fazul, 300 Bombay Cotton and 3082 David shares. These shares were resold to the Credit Bank for the following vaida.

To His Lordship: I did tender the shares to Mr. Sethna. I have also written to him that as delivery is not taken, I am at liberty to sell these shares on the Bank's account. I am selling these shares at a loss but I have to do it. There was a run on my Bank and I actually paid out 90 lacs from other resources. I must now realise my other securities.

Continuing witness said all these shares were handed over to the Specie Bank by the 13th September. On the 24th September, the Specie Bank had some transaction with the Credit Bank. They advanced the Bank Rs. 50,000 in an overdraft account on the security of 40.000 chares of the All-India United Insurance Company and other shares. It did not seem to him curious as there was a run on the Credit Bank after the failure of the Peoples' Bank.

Did that not make you feel a little nervous as to the position of the Credit Bank?—I had no reason to be nervous because the securities were there.

Although your loan was unsecured?—Yes, I did not feel nervous.

The Credit Bank had formerly withdrawn monies from the Specie Bank. In some cases advances were made without security to the extent of two lacs. This was the first loan, independent of the badla transactions, in which he demanded security.

On the 25th the Credit Bank obtained an advance of Rs. 55,000 from the Specie Bank on Government paper?—Yes.

Even then were your suspicions not aroused?—No.

Regarding the fulfilment of badla transactions?—No.

At this stage, further examination of the witness was adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

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NO FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

There was no fresh development in the city regarding the financial situation yesterday and the condition of all the markets remained unchanged. The pearl market was said to be the gloomiest and next came the share and shroff bazaars.

GOVERNMENT INTELLIGENCE.

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(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 7.

Sir W. S. Meyer, Finance Member, will leave Simla for Calcutta at the end of next week.

The Government of India have approved of the introduction of the Punjab Court's Bill into the Punjab Legislative Council.

The Education Department of the Government of India will move to Delhi, a few days hence, Sir Harcourt Butler arriving there about the middle of the month.

Mr. W. Maude is to act as Member of the Executive Council of Bihar and Orissa during the deputation of Mr. E. V. Leving on the Bengal Administration Committee, his place on the Viceroy's Legislative Council will probably be filled by the appointment of Mr. Walsh, Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.

VICEROY AT MYSORE.

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PROSPERITY AND VARIOUS SCHEMES OF REFORM.

A WELCOME NEW TREATY.

HIGH ADMINISTRATIVE IDEALS.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, Nov. 7.

His Excellency the Viceroy received a visit from His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore at 4 p.m., yesterday afternoon. His Excellency received His Highness at the entrance to the reception room in Government House. His Highness was accompanied by the Yuvaraja, the Diwan and the Sardars and high officials of the State.

His Highness presented the Yuvaraja to His Excellency and Sir Hugh Daly introduced the Diwan and others in attendance who offered "Nazars" of five mohurs each. At the close of the interview, "atar and pan" were distributed.

A guard-of-honour of the Mysore Infantry was drawn up in front of Government House in honour of His Highness.

His Excellency returned the visit of the Maharaja at 5-30 p.m. The courtyard in front of the palace was lined with His Highness's spearmen. His Excellency was received at the door by His Highness who escorted him upstairs to the Durbar Hall where a ceremony similar to that which took place at Government House was gone through.

The Viceroy returned by motor at 6 p.m.

His Highness's palace is one of the finest buildings in India being chiefly remarkable for its pronounced oriental structure.

A State banquet was held in Government House last night. Sixty-one guests were invited amongst whom were Sir Hugh Daly, Lady Daly and Miss Daly, Lady Nixon, Col. and Mrs. McBann, Col. and Mrs. Johnston, Col. and Mrs. Foulkes, Col. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell. As soon as dinner was over H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore accompanied by the Yuvaraja, the Diwan and the nobles of the State arrived and after a short conversation made the following speech:—

MAHARAJA'S SPEECH.

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Your Excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen,—I have long looked forward to the pleasure of welcoming Lady Hardinge and yourself to Mysore. Living as I do far away from Delhi and Simla it is but seldom that I have the privilege of meeting Your Excellencies and my gratification at our present meeting is enhanced by the thought that you are my honoured guests and that Your Excellency has come among us completely restored to health and strength. I can assure you that nowhere was the indignation and horror deeper than in Mysore at the time of the Delhi outrage which caused your long and painful illness, and that nowhere were the rejoicings at your recovery more sincere and universal. Your Excellency's visit to us comes at a time when Mysore is enjoying the benefits of peace and prosperity like the rest of India under your liberal and enlightened administration.

MEASURES OF REFORM AND MATERIAL PROSPERITY.

A succession of favourable seasons has enabled my Government to direct our attention to the development of the material prosperity of the State by increased expenditure on irrigation and other public works, by extending railway communications, by promoting education and encouraging industries. My State is liberally provided with institutions for associating the people with the policy and activities of my Government. The Representative Assembly now a long established institution is carrying on its useful purpose of bringing the needs and grievances of the people to the notice of the Government and keeping the latter in touch with public opinion. In order to bring the people into still closer touch with the administration and to cultivate independence of thought and action, my Government have recently established an Industrial and Economic Conference with separate committees for industries, education, and agriculture. The duties of the conference are deliberative and advisory, and the whole idea is to train the people to think, to act and above all to originate. I foresee a very useful future before the conference working hand in hand with the Government Department which correspond to its three principal branches and it has already done valuable work in investigating certain practical schemes of development. I have recently sanctioned measures to strengthen the representative element in our Local Legislative Council and to associate the leading men of the country to some extent in the work of the administration by conferring on them, subject to proper safeguards the privileges of budget discussion and interpellation. These measures have been welcomed by my subjects and I have no doubt will tend to promote their prosperity and the Government of the State. Education which is the root of all progress is receiving its due share of attention and we are endeavouring to follow Your Excellency's generous policy of fostering education in all grades, primary, technical and university. We have sanctioned a largely increased grant for primary schools and for educational buildings and we have recently introduced a scheme for technical and commercial education. We have also passed a bill, framed on cautious lines, to legalise compulsory education in selected areas. Our most pressing needs are the extension of primary schools, the preparation of properly trained teachers and the improvement of female education. Within the past year or two my Goverment have taken steps to improve the prospects of officers of all the principal departments of the state and we are considering seriously the whole question of raising the morale of our public services by introducing a system of carefull recruitment by giving selected young officers of all departments a training in Europe and by insisting on high character and efficiency.

RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION.

"The Kannambadi reservoir which is now being constructed will secure the supply of electrical power to the Kolar Gold Field and will also safeguard our irrigation under the Cauvery besides appealing to the imagination by converting a portion of the valley and bed of that river into one of the largest artificial lakes in the world. For many years past railway extension in Mysore has been at a stand-still and we have long realised that we must go forward and extend our railways in such a way as to provide internal means of communication all over the state and at the same time to form useful and important links with the main lines of railway in the surrounding British territory. I am confident that Your Excellency's Government will view our railway policy with sympathy and will give your support to projects for extending through communication into the British territory. I have mentioned all these evidences of progress because I feel that Your Excellency should be assured that my Government are not standing still but doing their utmost to maintain the high standard of administration for the good of the people bequeathed to us by the British Commission 32 years ago and to give the best practical proof of our loyalty to the King-Emperor and our appreciation of the benefits of British rule and the sympathetic policy of Your Excellency's Government towards the native states of India. I take this opportunity of acknowledging the unvarying sympathy and goodwill which Your Excellency has manifested from time to time towards myself and my state, and I must also express my grateful thanks to the Government of India for having sent as Resident to Mysore an officer of such sterling qualities as the Hon. Sir Hugh Daly whose relations with me and my Government have always been most friendly and cordial.

"In conclusion I can only assure Your Excellency and Lady Hardinge once more of a very hearty welcome to Mysore and to express the hope that your approaching visit to the Keddah camp will afford you a much needed rest from the arduous duties of your high office and that Your Excellency will carry away with you pleasant memories of your visit to my state.

'Ladies and gentlemen, it only remains for me to propose the health of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge and I feel sure that you will respond warmly to the toast."

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

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His Excellency the Viceroy replied as follows:—

"Your Highness, ladies, and gentlemen,—I must in the first place thank Your Highness for the cordial terms in which you have proposed the health of Lady Hardinge and myself, and for the sentiments of friendship, and goodwill to which you have given expression. I need hardly say that I sincerely and warmly reciprocate those friendly sentiments, and that I share with Your Highness your regret that Delhi and Simla are so far from Mysore that the opportunuties we have of meeting each other are rare. I must thank Your Highness for the kind way in which you have alluded to my providential escape at Delhi last year and to my restoration to health which is now mercifully complete. Lord Curzon when he visited Mysore eleven years ago to install Your Highness on the Gadi spoke of the splendid opportunities of the future then opening before Your Highness, and to-day as we look round we see on every side ample evidence that these opportunities have been turned to good account. On every side there are signs of material and moral progress and development, the result of good administration. The state has been blessed by providence with exceptional natural resources and these are being utilised to the advantage of its inhabitants by every device of human ingenuity and skill. The wonderful success of the electric power scheme is almost too well known a topic for me to dilate on, but I cannot help expressing my congraulations to Your Highness on the facts of which I have recently been apprised that the net profits to date since the inception of the sheeme have practically reached the total of the capital outlay and that the royalty received by Your Highness's Government last year amounted to no less than 16 lakhs of rupees. The State consists however mainly of agricultural land and Your Highness's Government has, as one would have expected, devoted particular care and attention to its development on the two main lines of irrigation and the extension of communications. As an example I may mention the success of the Kannambadi water scheme which has not only contributed to an extension of irrigated land but also to an increase of electric power at Sivasamudram. I trust that the arbitration now in progress between the Mysore Sate and the Madras Government with regard to the waters of the Cauvery will result in a settlement satisfactory to both parties and though it cannot be hoped that either side will obtain all the water it may desire I am confident that the arbitrators' decision will be just and that whatever is decided it will be a source of satisfaction to have brought this difficult question to a definite conclusion.

"TRUE SWADESHI MOVEMENT."

"As regards communications I am glad to hear of the active part that the Mysore Durbar are taking in the construction of railways to open up the State and thereby to secure markets for their cultivators' produce and the expansion of trade. This is a movement which is making great strides in the Native States in all parts of India and they have in this policy my strong support. In such developments it is of course impossible to avoid occasional difficulties. Vested interests claim that they should not suffer and it is but just that these claims should receive reasonable consideration. I have every confidence however that it will be possible to arrange for the construction of the lines which Your Highness's Government desire to make on terms which will be acceptable to all the parties interested. There are other ways also in which Your Highness has taken thought for your people's welfare. I learn with great satisfaction that the co-operative credit movement has expanded and developed and is bringing relief to the indebtedness of the peasant, that an institute of public health and a school of hygiene have been established in which sanitary inspectors are receiving training and that an industrial survey of the State has been undertaken with good results in the form of the improvement of various indigenous industries. This is the true "Swadeshi" movement and I wish it all success.

ENLIGHTENED EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

I have spoken hitherto only of the material progress of the State but Your Highness has realised that it is not on this alone that true well being depends. The liberality of your policy is well known and the Representative Assembly strengthened by the important reforms which have just been introduced and the economic conference will, I trust, fulfil one of the chief purposes of its existence and as Your Highness hopes to train your people to think to act and to originate. I must congratulate Your Highness too upon your enlightened educational policy. Under your fostering care education is making rapid progress and springing from the annual conference of 1911 your Government have recently sanctioned a generous programme which includes provision for a large extension of primary education, measures to supply teachers possessed of higher qualifications, increased grants for female education, and an experimental boarding house for Panchmas at Mysore. At the same time a special committee assembled in 1910 to consider the improvement of industrial education is bearing fruit in schemes for a technical institute at Mysore and a mechanical engineering school, and commercial school atBangalore where progress will be made on tentative lines. I am glad that the vexed question of the revenue of the assigned tracts was last year decided and I am sure that it must be a source of satisfaction to Your Highness to have arrived at a settlement, the more so as an examination of the accounts show, I understand, a balance due to the Durbar of nearly 40 lakhs of rupees.

It is hardly necessary for me to speak of the relations between the Government of India and the Mysore Durbar. They have always been intimate and friendly and their harmony will I am confident never be disturbed, certainly, so long as Your Highness is on the gadi and has as Resident an officer of Sir Hugh Daly's wisdom and sympathy.

REVISION OF THE INSTRUMENT OF TRANSFER OF 1881.

I have now the pleasant duty of making an announcement which it is as gratifying to me to deliver, as I trust it will be to Your Highness to receive. Some four months ago Your Highness wrote me a letter in which you took exception to certain features in the Instrument of Transfer of 1881, under which the Government of Mysore was restored to Your Highness's father and you urged that the document should be revised both in substance and in form in such a manner as to indicate more appropriately the relation subsisting between the British Government and the State of Mysore. After a very careful consideration of the question I have decided with the concurrence of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to substitute for the Instrument of Transfer a new Treaty which will place the relations between us on a footing more in consonance with Your Highness's actual position among the Feudatory Chiefs of India. His Majesty's Government in accepting my proposal have observed that Your Highness's views on this question were stated with much force and moderation and that they derive additional weight from the high character and reputation which Your Highness has always borne. With this observation I desire to associate myself in the very fullest degree and I look on it as a particularly happy circumstance that it had fallen to my lot to convey to Your Highness on this auspicious occasion so striking a proof of the esteem and regard in which you are held by those responsible for the Government of this great Empire.

Finally I wish to express the happiness it has been to me to have again had the pleasure of meeting Your Highness's brother the Yuvaraj, and I hope I may have many more opportunities of renewing my acquaintance with him while I am in India. I need not say how much Lady Hardinge and I are enjoying our visit to Mysore or how much we are looking forward to such an interesting experience as the Kheddah that your Highness is so kindly going to provide, but I must thank Your Highness for all the friendly and generous hospitality you have shown us and say how much we appreciate all that we have seen and all that has been done for us. Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking the health of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore wishing him and his State all possible prosperity.

At the conclusion of His Excellency's speech His Highness rose again and thanked the Viceroy in the following words:—"Your Excellency, it is difficult for me to express in words my gratitude for the gracious and generous act of Your Excellency's Government in granting a Treaty to Mysore to replace the Instrument of Transfer under which Mysore was restored to my father's rule 32 years ago. I can only assure Your Excellency that I value very highly not only the gift of the treaty itself but the trust and confidence in my Government which the grant of the treaty implies. I could wish for no greater reward for my efforts to maintain a high standard of administration than the gracious words of praise and encouragement which have fallen from Your Excellency's lips. Not only will the treaty be welcomed by all classes of my people but it will draw still closer the bond of gratitude and loyalty which has always united us to the British Government and will be regarded as a signal proof of the sympathy and generosity which have always marked the policy of the Supreme Government towards the native states.

Later on in the evening Their Excellencies, His Highness and the guests proceeded on to the roof from where they witnessed a display of fireworks.

News has came in that 81 wild elephants have been rounded up near the Keddah camp.

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established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in INDIA in 1842.

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Usher's
"Green Stripe" Whisky
"THE SPORTING SPIRIT"

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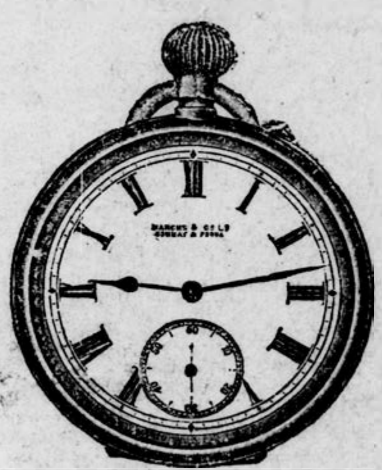
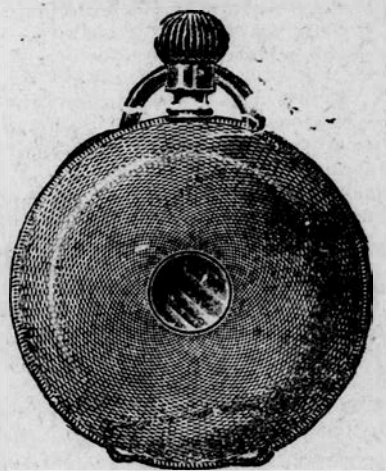
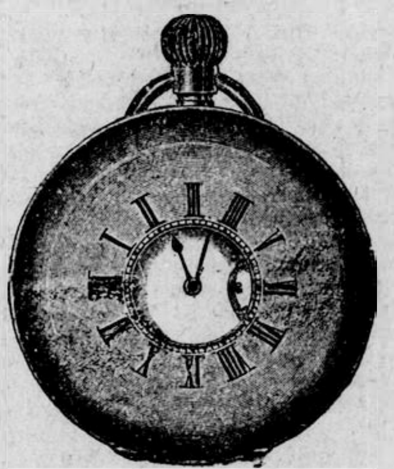


Crystal Face Model.



Hunting Model.



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Cases in Lizard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.
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The acme of horological perfection.
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PRINCE KATSURA OF JAPAN.

◆

SOLDIER, FINANCIER AND STATESMAN.

PARTY POLITICS AND CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM.

Prince Katsura, who had been ill ever since he resigned the Japanese Premiership, died on Oct. 10, in Tokyo. His death inflicts a heavy loss on his country. An able soldier, a keen-sighted statesman, and a resourceful financier, he will go down to posterity as one of the principal figures of New Japan, says "The Times."

The first 25 years of his public career were devoted solely to the profession of arms. Born in 1847, a samurai of the Choshiu clan, he was only in his 20th year when the civil war of the Restoration broke out, but his services in the ranks of the Imperialist forces attracted so much attention that he was selected, in 1870, to proceed to Germany fro the purpose of studying military science. From 1875 to 1870, to proceed to Germany for the purpose Legation in Berlin. On his return home he served with the colours until 1884, when he again visited Germany, this time in the suite of Prince Oyama. It is not surprising that as the result of his German experience, he acquired a firm belief in German military methods. After an interval of five years as Vice-Minister of War he found an opportunity of applying his technical knowledge to practical ends, for he was appointed to command the Third Division of the Japanese Army, which, in the war with China, moved westward through Manchuria from the Yalu, and, after wintering at Haicheng, effected a junction with the left wing, which had marched up the Liaotung Peninsula. There was not much room for brilliancy in this campaign, but General Katsura gained the reputation of never making a mistake, and for his services his Sovereign rewarded him with the title of Viscount and the Third Class of the Order of the Golden Kite.

His career as a soldier may be said to have ended there, for though, in 1897, he was nominated Governor-General of Formosa, where some opportunity of military opertaions might have offered, he did not proceed thither, but accepted the portfolio of War, which he held under three successive Premiers, regardless of their political complexions.

The year 1900 witnessed a notable attempt to consolidate the Japanese party system and to form a Cabinet based on a Parlimentary majority in the Diet. Hitherto parties had lacked organization. Oppositions had existed merely to oppose, the chief ground of their action being dislike of the clan influence, which played a generally decisive part in every successive Administration. Ministers, on the other hand, relied on the support of the Emperor and the Elder Statesmen far more than on that of any political party. At last, in the autumn of 1900, Prince Ito himself, the drafter of the Constitution and the leading statesman of his generation, organized a Cabinet, composed solely of party politicians.

ACHIEVEMENTS AS PRIME MINISTER.

The experiment failed, owing mainly to the hostility of the Upper House, and Ito withdrew to the seclusion of the Privy Council, handing over the nominal leadership of his newly-organized *Seiyu-kai*, or Unionist, party to the Marquis Saionji, while Katsura became Prime Minister on the old non-party lines. His success was signal. Some onlookers have asserted that he owed much to unforeseen circumstances, which, for the time being, subordinated all party and personal questions to the supreme interests of the nation. But nothing can obscure the facts that he took office under a constitutional system in the face of a hostile Parliament; that his Ministry was regarded at the outset as a mere makeshift living on the Diet's sufferance; that he nevertheless achieved the longest tenure of power on record; and that his name will be always associated with the two greatest events in the history of modern Japan—the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the war with Russia. For the former service he received the title of Count from his own Sovereign, together with the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George from King Edward; and for the latter he was raised to the rank of Marquess.

The disappointment caused in Japan by the terms of the Portsmouth Treaty robbed the Katsura Cabinet of much of the popularity which it had acquired by the successful conduct of the war, and Katsura was driven from office. He returned to power in 1908, when the country was suffering severely from the economic depression which followed the great war.

The efforts of the Marquis Saionji, who had meanwhile been in office, to cope with the financial situation had merely produced discontent, and it was obvious that the task with which Japanese statesmanship was faced could only be achieved by a Minister who should command, besides the support of the Chamber, the confidence of the Army and Navy, since it was only by some curtailment of naval and military expenditure that the economic strain could be sensibly relieved. These advantages Katsura possessed in a high degree, for he was a soldier and a clansman, and he could rely upon the patriotic assistance of Saionji, who used his control over a party of 200 in a House of 379 to shield the Government from anything like factious opposition, Judging that to bring about an appreciation of State securities would be the most efficacious method of restoring public confidence, he introduced a series of important financial measures. Among these was the extension of the periods fixed for bringing up the Army and Navy to their *ante bellum* efficiency, the establishment of budgetary equilibrium, the annual redemption of a fixed proportion of State bonds, and the conversion of the national debt to a 4 per cent. basis. As things turned out, the latter operation proved somewhat premature, and a fresh cause of depression occurred in 1910, when Japan annexed Korea and the Government announced its intention to spend large sums, not only on the development of that country, but on riparian works in Japan and the State railways.

THE ANTI-BUREAUCRATIC MOVEMENT.

Early in 1911, Katsura, who had been made a Prince after the annexation of Korea, found himself obliged to modify his non-party attitude and associate himself more closely with the *Seiyu-kai*. But the country was becoming impatient of a bureaucratic rule depending merely on the sufferance of the majority in the House. It was also dissatisfied with the results of his financial measures. Katsura's position became increasingly difficult, and in August, 1911, he resigned, recommending the appointment of Saionji as his successor.

Next year he visited St. Petersburg, and though not entrusted with any formal mission, the conversations he had with Russian statesmen prepared the way for an understanding between Russia and Japan with regard to their respective interests in Mongolia and Manchuria. From St. Petersburg his tour was to have extended to other European capitals, and especially to London, where he was particularly anxious to make the personal acquaintance of leading British statesmen. A firm believer in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, he had been not a little concerned at the criticisms which certain aspects of Japanese policy had provoked in this country, and foreseeing the probability of his being recalled to office before very long, he attached great importance to the opportunity which a visit to England in an unofficial capacity would have afforded him of gauging the trend of British public opinion.

POSITION UNDER THE NEW REIGN.

The death of the Emperor obliged him to return to Japan direct from St. Petersburg. Among the first acts of the new Emperor was to appoint him Grand Chamberlain and Keeper of the Great Seal, and from this time onwards his position was assimilated in some measure to that of the Elder Statesmen. The holding of the highest position at Court had hitherto been regarded as implying a complete divorce from active politics. But when, four months later, the Saionji Cabinet fell, owing to the excessive demands of the military party, it was Katsura who was again persuaded to accept the uncomfortable office of Prime Minister. In spite however, of lavish promises of retrenchment, in spite of a bold attempt to form a party of his own, in spite even of a personal appeal of the Emperor to the political leaders, Katsura found circumstances, in the shape of public hostility to bureaucratic government, too strong for him. When, after some delay, the Diet met, a vote of censure was brought forward with the support of the whole *Seiyu-kai* party as well as of the stalwarts of the *Kokumin-to*, the second largest group in the Diet, and amid unprecedented scenes of excitement, the Session was suspended for five days. Thereupon riots broke out in Tokyo, and Katsura and his colleagues resigned.

Whether, if his life had been spared, Katsura would ever have succeeded as a party leader it is difficult to say, for he lacked the flexibility of a Parliamentary politician, and he shunned the arts by which popularity is too often captured. He was a soldier and an aristocrat by temperament, though he was much too broad-minded a statesman not to reckon with the growth of the democratic spirit and to realize that the economic development of Japan was just as essential to the position she had won for herself in the world as the maintenance of her Army and Navy. He was, perhaps, born to command than to convince, and he scarcely possessed in a sufficient measure those powers of persuasion of which statesmanship stands peculiarly in need when it can no longer appeal in the last resort, as the Elder Statesmen were always able to do, to the ancient principle of authority. Nevertheless, his vigorous intellect, his courage and his strength of character will be sorely missed in the councils of his country where his name will remain for ever associated with the greatest achievements of modern Japan.

TEST FOR BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.

◆

"CHURCH OF HUMANITY" MARRIAGE CREED.

A marriage creed including a test of compatibility of temperament was mentioned at the inquest at Liverpool on Oct., 16 on Miss Mary Crompton, a leader of the "Church of Humanity" in that city; Paul Gaze, twenty-four, to whom she was sponsor; and William Macdonald, twenty-three who took his own life after shooting Miss Crompton and Gaze, says the "Daily Mail."

Richard Price Roberts, the caretaker of the church who was also shot by Macdonald, has recovered.

Macdonald's father said he told his son recently that he was burning the candle at both ends, because he sat up reading till the early morning.

Miss Huckwill, who lived with Miss Crompton, said that Gaze lost his parents when he was quite young and Miss Crompton had become his guardian not in the legal sense but as a sponsor. He had a strong affection for her, and this feeling appeared to develop but was not reciprocated. He went abroad and returned with a Portuguese woman a few months ago. They were married legally, but by a principle laid down by the "Church of Humanity" they lived apart for about three months "to see whether their tempers agreed."

Roberts, said the witness was also a member of the "Church of Humanity," and he introduced Macdonald to Miss Crompton, who, finding him an intelligent young man, took an interest in him and gave him singing lessons. Some time ago he also found that his attachment to Miss Crompton was developing, but she regarded him as a boy and did not reciprocate. He showed signs of jealousy.

Miss Crompton, said the witness was a lady of considerable means who devoted her time and money to good works.

The jury found that Macdonald murdered Miss Crompton and Gaze and committed felo-de-se.

INTELLECTUAL RASCALS.

◆

"We talk of Waterloo being won on the playing fields of Eton. Where was Colenso lost?" asked the Dean of St. Paul's, Dr. Inge, addressing the girl students at Westfield College, Hampstead, on liberal education.

Speaking of what he called "the contempt for the intellectual life in England," the dean said: "Even Shakespeare seems to connect intellectuality with rascality, as shown in characters like Richard III. and Iago."

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA AND CANADA.

◆

IGNOMINIOUS SITUATION.

AN INDIAN VIEW.

The Indian question in South Africa and Canada has entered into a new stage,—an acute stage of bitterness and strife. The Union Government of South Africa and the British colony of Canada have both declared war to the finish against Indian emigrants and settlers, says the "Indian World." The Indians in South Africa are determined not to offer any sort of resistance to the in-Canada are either disorganised or powerless to offer any sort of resistance to the inhuman treatment accorded to them in that forlorn part of the Empire.

Quite recently a large number of Indian men and women have been clapped into prison in South Africa, and nearly fifty of our countrymen have been deported from Columbia, for not observing the letter of the law in regard to several objectionable clauses of the Emigration Laws of those countries. A most painful feature of this repressive policy in South Africa and Canada is that a large number of helpless women and children have been brought into trouble by the operation of these peculiar laws.

It is necessary to go into a little detail to appreciate the exact situation of the Indians in South Africa. Out of a total population of about a hundred and fifty thousand of Indians in South Africa, more than three-fourths are in Natal, 25 thousand in Cape Colony, ten thousand in the Transvaal and about a hundred in Orangis. The Transvaal Laws were peculiarly hard on the Indians before 1910, but now the situation is quite general and the position of the Indians is quite intolerable in every part of the South African Union. The two most serious grievances, apart from the question of racial difference, are the £3 poll-tax which is levied on every Indian male above 16 and every female above 13 and the refusal of the Union Government to recognise monogamous Indian marriages celebrated within the confines of the Union. These are brutal laws which press most heavily on our fellow-countrymen in South Africa. Besides these inhuman exercises of legislative authority, there are some other provisions of the Immigration Act which invoke bitter resentment among the South African Indian population. It is difficult for any Indian to own property or to send his son to any public school in any part of South Africa. Most of the Indians are condemned to locations outside city limits, deprived of all political franchise, and are not allowed the ordinary civic privilege of moving about and travelling as free citizens of the Empire.

Against these galling conditions, our countrymen in South Africa have protested vigorously for a long number of years and seemed to have protested all in vain. Instead of things improving any way, every amending legislation seems to be more hard than ever. It is now frankly recognised that to expect justice and fairplay from the Union is mere moonshine, and that there is no room for humanity in South African politics.

The question now is, what is to be done with our emigrant population in South Africa. The South African Government have declared their policy towards Indians, and the Imperial Government in England have confessed to its helplessness to offer any satisfactory solution of the problem. * This tragedy of the Empire certainly does not appear half as black to the European as it does to the Indian, and the Asiatic, and, therefore, it is no good making constant appeals to the generosity of the Englishman for the better treatment of the Indian in the self-governing colonies of the British Empire.

The only remedy is, therefore, the remedy of force,——the only logical argument that the Englishman, or, for the matter of that, the European understands and appreciates. We, therefore, welcome the idea of Mr. Gandhi's organising an active campaign of passive resistance for the redress of Indian grievances in South Africa. The colonial Englishman has got to be brought low, if not by active at least by passive resistance. That seems to be the only reasonable alternative in the acute situation that has grown out in South Africa. The suggestion of retaliation—by boycotting South African coal and excluding South African colonials from the Service of India—appears to us more academic than practical, and even if it were practical it would not go far enough to answer the menacing attitude of the South African European.

Ah! for the white man's burden and the teachings of Christianity!

Help for the Passive Resisters.

◆

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In the leaderette in your yesterday's issue you rightly say in regard to affairs in South Africa, that for the passive resistance to be effective, the one thing needful is money. Is it not time to start a systematic campaign to collect funds all over India? So far only a few magnates of Bombay and other Presidency towns have come forward with pecuniary assistance. There can be no doubt that there is not a single man or woman in India who is not burning with indignation at the state of things in South Africa and it is astounding to see how diffident and apathetic the majority have been in regard to rendering some practical help. I would therefore suggest that the leading members in every town and village in India should convene meetings and open subscription lists so as to give every one an opportunity of giving his mite and thus showing, in a practical way, his sympathy with his brethren in distress. Things have taken a very serious turn and there is no time to lose. All should therefore rise to the occasion and discharge this important duty to their country in a cheerful and patriotic spirit.—Yours, etc.,

CIVIS.

Nov. 6.

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Specially Suitable for Hot Weather.
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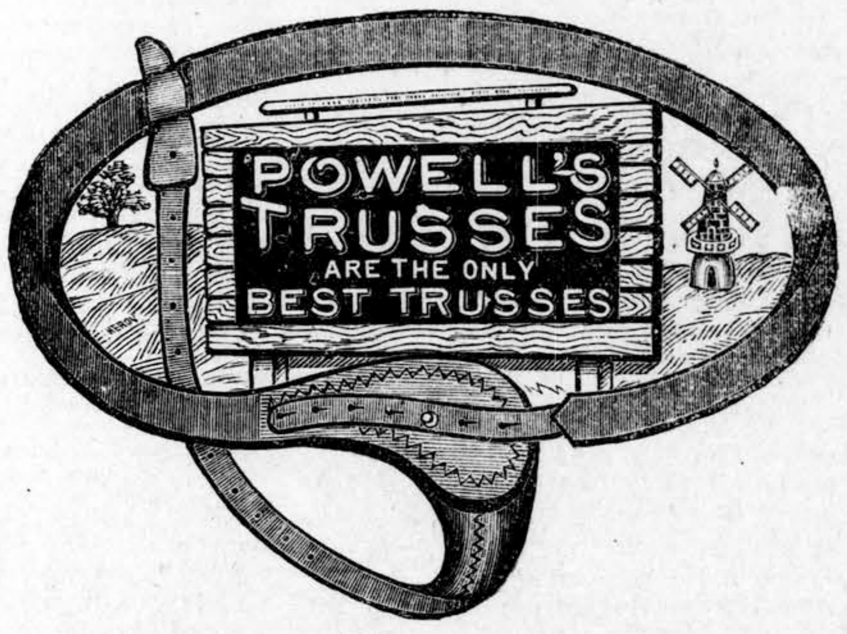

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Open face full size.

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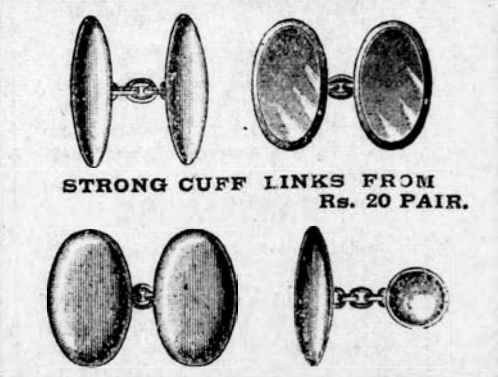

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DESIGNS & ESTIMATES.
ON APPLICATION.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 7

S. S. Salsette	Vine	Aden	November 2
S. S. Purnea	Williams	Durban	October 17
S. S. Porto Said	Molle	Genoa	October 21

DEPARTURES.

November 7th

S. S. Linga	Manley	Karachi
S. S. Strathfillan	Mackenzie	Antiwerp
H. T. Plassy	Andrew	Southamptou
S. S. Stephnotes	Goodridge	Calcutta
S. S. Seistan	Forbes	Rangoon

The following vessels obtain their port clearances on Friday :—

S. S. E. F. Ferdinand	Leva	Koobe etc
S. S. Hindoo	Pearson	Hull via Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Friday ;—

Steamer	Austria	for Trieste etc
„	Purnea	for Zanzibar

* To. Arrive

S.S. Salsette:—The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, arrived in harbour on Friday from Aden which port she had left on November 2nd with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Purnea:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Purnea, 2,127 tons, Captain M. Williams, arrived in harbour on Friday from Durban, which port she had left on October 17th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Porto Said:—The Rubattino Line steamer Porto Said, 2,088 tons, Captain G. B. Molle, arrived in harbour on Friday from Genoa, which port she had left on October 21st with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. Monley, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. E. Strathfillan:—The steamer Strathfillan, 2,816 tons, Captain R. Mackenzie, sailed on Friday for Antwerp, with a general cargo of manganese ore.

S. S. E. F. Ferdinand:—The A. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer E. F. Ferdinand, 3,906 tons, Captain C. A. Leva, will sail to-day for Kobe etc., with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hindoo:—The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3,156 tons, Captain G. C. Pearson, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Seistan:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Seistan, 2,711 tons, Captain R. R. Forbes, sailed on Friday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Stephnotis:—The steamer Stephnotis, 2,584 tons, Captain R. A. Goodridge, sailed on Friday for Calcutta, with balast.

S. S. City of York:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of York outward bound passed the Canal and is due to arrive here on the evening of the 14th instant.

FRIDAY November 7th. 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed Steamer	Capt	Aget
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B. Himalaya	Evans	P & O. S. N & Co
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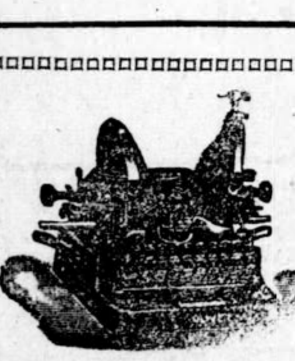

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POONA OUT OF THE SEASON.

◆

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

C. W. I. SECRETARYSHIP.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 6.

This week has been mainly given up to Hockey, as the Aga Khan Tournament, which produced a record entry of fourteen, by the way, has been progressing merrily. The ball should have opened at 7-30 a.m. on Monday morning, but the Gymkhana could not get together a team at that hour, and the Loyal North Lancs had a walk over. In the afternoon the Dorsets B team were all over the Gymnastic Staff and beat them 6-0, while the Middlesex beat the Medicals 4-0. On Tuesday the games were between the Cheshires and Norfolks, and the Poona and Bombay teams of the G. I. P. Railway. The Cheshires beat the Norfolks 3-0, while your representatives overwhelmed ours by 6-1. They are a fine team, and look like coming very near winning. Only one game was played yesterday, as the Lanovla Institute did not turn up, this giving the Xth. Brigade R. F. A. a walk over. In that the Bombay Volunteers beat our local champions the Dorsets by 3-1. The Gymkhana have been looking after the spectators' comfort this year by putting up big umbrellas—surely our old friends from the lawn on the Race Course—to protect us from the sun, which is decidedly powerful early in the afternoon. There is a very decided cold weather nip in the air in the mornings, though, and it does not get hot till fairly late.

"COUNTRY LIFE" TOURNAMENT.

There has been very little Polo lately, as a good many people are away, and others are giving their ponies a rest. Six or seven chukkers is about the maximum. The Xth Brigade R. F. A. have sent a team down to Secunderabad for the "Country Life" Tournament, consisting of Captain Sarson, Mr. Rendel, Mr. Love and Captain Corbould-Warren. We wish them every success. It is a very sporting effort, as they have practically only had their team going for the last six months. They represent the VIth (Poona) Division.

POONA AND GWALIOR RACES.

I see a lot of old friends on the course at Poona have been winning at the Gwalior Races, notably Tofic Pasha, who used to belong to the great sportsman Captain "Micky" Hodgson, Pendil, Madrina, Keerit and Terra Firma, all earning winning brackets. At first sight one wishes one had faced the journey and gone up, but when one sees that practically all were odds on favourites, it does not look as if one would have covered one's expenses. It will be very interesting to see how your races fill this year. The bankruptcy of Mr. "Lion" will probably make a good deal of difference, though as a matter of fact he had very few ponies in training this year, and only one of them, Purity, was much good. Ali bin Talib's stable was so out of luck this year that he must have seriously thought of giving up racing. A good many owners expressed very gloomy views about the future of racing both here and in Bombay, and there are rumours that some prominent Arab owners are not going to support the meetings next year in Poona. However these things rest on the knee of the gods.

Major Morris, who, as I mentioned last week, is giving up the Secretaryship of the C. W. I., is going to the Maymyo Club in a similar capacity. There will probably be a good deal of competition for the post. It just suits a man whom a grateful Government considers "too old at fifty," as the Rs. 400/- a month and free quarters and food make a very pleasant addition to one's pension. There are rumours that a local candidate is competing, and, if it is true, there is no doubt he will stand an excellent chance, but it may be only a rumour.

FAREWELL DANCE TO LOYAL NORTH LANCS.

There was a subscription dance at the Gymkhana on Monday, which was practically a farewell to the Loyal North Lancs as they march out en route to Bangalore on Monday next. It was not very well attended, so far as the fair sex are concerned, though there were several dinners in the Gymkhana first. Mr. Cowen is giving a musical show at the Gymkhana on Saturday in which several prominent members of the A. D. C. are going to appear. We hope it will be well supported, as Mr. Cowen worked very hard to make the "Quaker Girl" a success, but there is rather a jaded, "after the ball" kind of feeling about Poona now, and the place seems emptier than is usual at this time of the year. However now that Their Excellencies are shortly leaving Mahableshwar we hope a certain number of people may come down the hill. Colonel and Mrs. Cleeve (Colonel Cleeve succeeded Colonel Cadell as C. R. A.) came out by the Plassey, and have settled down in Kirkee. Mrs. Barton and Mrs. Wingate, also of the Xth Brigade, R. F. A., came out by the same boat. Colonel and Mrs. Fordyce are, I hear, leaving us for Peshawar, and Major and Mrs. Gibson are also going up country. Then this month we lose an old resident in Poona, and a very popular one, in Miss Wildman, the Lady Superintendent of the Station Hospital. I understand Miss Waterhouse from Quetta succeeds her. Whilst on the topic of hospitals, I must say how pleased we all are to see that the genial Surgeon-General Sloggett is going Home to some high post at the War Office. "Arthur" (this is lese majeste, I fear) was President of the C. W. I., President of the A. D. C. Committee, and probably half a dozen other things. He was always very much to the fore in all social matters, and was most popular, not only socially, but also—which is perhaps a harder test—officially. A gallant soldier, too, he has a fine service record. I believe I am right in saying he is one of the few men, who has been shot through the heart—it happened in Egypt—and survived to tell the tale. His younger daughter, Miss Dorothy Sloggett, was a prominent member of our A. D. C. We still remember her fine performance in "Raffles" some years ago, and we would not be at all surprised to hear that she had adopted the stage as a profession.

There is nothing to complain of in the climate just now, it is cool and bracing, with a most grateful nip in the early mornings, and quite cold at nights. There has been a big Divisional Staff ride going on this week, and the Vth. and VIth Divisions are having a combined one somewhere in the Nasik District about the 22nd of the month. The Dorsets all go out into camp on Monday, and with the Loyal North Lancs going away, we shall be almost denuded of British troops.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

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THE EXCELSIOR.

In contrast to last week's programme, the "Star" film at the Excelsior this week is a sensational tale of circus life, full of "thrills" and exciting scenes. "In a Den of Lions" sounds very inviting, and from the story of the film it ought to be a big draw. In quite another vein is "How Bella was Won" a film taken from the well-known episode in Charles Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend." There are many scenes dramas, full of pathos and humour and in Dickens which make admirable little always overflowing with the "milk of human kindness." There is also a long comic film, and Pathe's Gazette, which last week was full of interest, promises this week to be no less exciting. The Excelsior also bills a new comedian, Mr. Leslie Ross, who comes out with a reputation from Home, where he has been appearing in pantomime and the music halls. The press speaks highly of him wherever he has been, and he is described as "an artist to his finger tips." With all these attractions the new programme ought to please even the most fastidious.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

◆

The "Star" film of to-day's new programme, "The Eagle's Claw," is emphatically a film of the type that "grips." The latest wonder of science—the aeroplane—is employed to aid the hero in his desperate flight against the well-educated criminal, leader of a gang, whose resources seem unlimited, and the excitement increases until the final clash between Law and Villainy sees the latter conquered, after there have been many narrow escapes of the hero and his wife.

"Buffalo racing in Java" is an interesting travel-picture, and the comic part of the programme is supported by Bunny, the favourite Vitagraph comedienne, whose sketches are always full of broad humour and hearty laughter.

CORNS HAVE EARS,

but these are perhaps the only ears in the East that have not heard a good report about SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the reneowed cure for Malaria, Influenza and all other Fevers. From Mombasa, Edward St. Rose and Co., writes:—"Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name in the coast districts."—Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

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LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

◆

SWEARING IN OF SIR R. ISAACS.

LORD HALDANE'S EULOGY.

TRIBUTE TO LORD ALVERSTONE.

A ceremonial marked with the dignity and picturesqueness that judicial office and regalia can supply introduced Sir Rufus Isaacs, K.C., to the high office of Lord Chief Justice of England, in succession to Viscount Alverstone, at the Law Courts on the morning of October 20, says the "Daily Telegraph."

The only marring incident was an interruption with doubtful object by a person wearing a wig and gown, and carrying what looked like legal documents.

Ceremonies of this particular kind come, happily, at long intervals, and, being landmarks in legal history, they awaken a large measure of public interest. There were circumstances which distinguished this occasion as specially attractive. The long illness of Lord Alverstone had placed the office of Lord Chief Justice in abeyance for many months. When at last selection fell upon one who, from the beginning, had been most generally forecasted, the further points of singularity were established that for the first time in English history a member of the Jewish community was to hold the highest fixed judgeship the State can bestow, and, further, that the reins of office would henceforth be in the hands of the youngest "Chief" known in modern times.

NOTEWORTHY ASSEMBLY.

The Lord Chief Justice's court was very crowded. An apartment twice the size could easily have been filled by those eager to be present. Its ordinary aspect was greatly changed. The jury-box accommodated, not a stolid-faced jury, but a bevy of smiling ladies, amongst whom were Lady Isaacs, Lady Ridley, and Lady Coleridge, widow of a former Lord Chief Justice. In a high gallery behind it were more ladies, darkly clad, in keeping with the gloom of a sunless autumn day. Several more ladies were sprinkled among the mass of people who filled the public benches. The trying ordeal through which Sir Rufus Isaacs had to pass was witnessed not only by his wife but by other relatives—Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, Mr. Harry Isaacs, and Mr. Alfred Sutro, his brother-in-law.

The rank and file of the Bar were fully represented by a solid body of bewigged, begowned barristers standing at each flank. In the two rows of seats set apart for leading counsel were many whose personality and cleverness have contributed to the fame of their calling.

Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., who honourably wore "silk" for nearly twenty years before the new Lord Chief Justice acquired it, and antedates by ten years in that respect the Prime Minister himself, occupied a corner gangway seat. An arm's length away across the gangway was seated Sir John Simon, K.C., the new Attorney-General, and next to him Mr. S. O. Buckmaster, K.C., just introduced to the sister office of Solicitor-General. Before the proceedings began both had visited the Lord Chief Justice in his private room, and when they returned to their places Sir Edward Clarke warmly shook them by the hand.

To mention all who clustered around would involve reproducing pages of the Law List. Some well-known faces were absent, but there were prominent representatives of every branch of law, with a preponderance on the Common Law side. Sir Charles Mathews, Director of Public Prosecutions, sat behind, while Sir George Lewis headed a group of solicitors occupying the well of the court.

JUDICIAL ARRAY.

A group of judges' clerks filing on to the bench, and congregating at each corner, notified the opening of the proceedings. Immediately, the Lord Chancellor made his appearance, bareheaded, but wearing his costly robe of black, with shining gold embroidery. Then came to view the Master of the Rolls, also in a robe of black and gold, but wearing his full-bottomed wig. They took up positions on each side the centre massive chair, to which now advanced the new Lord Chief Justice, in trained robe of glowing scarlet trimmed with ermine, and also wearing the full-bottomed wig that sits so well upon him. He likewise wore around his neck the famous gold chain of office that passes from occupant to occupant of the chair through generations. The illusion of heightened stature and broadened proportions incidental to the adoption of the scarlet robe was noticeable, and this, coupled with a cast of face of pronounced judicial type, helped to present a central figure of great distinction and dignity.

Slowly there then filed in judges from the various divisions, except, for some reason not explained, the Chancery Division. They all wore the robes peculiar to Michaelmas term after the opening day.

The judicial wardrobe is a thing of wonderful perplexity, so far as the Common Law judges are concerned. In Hilary term the black cloth robe, trimmed with ermine, is worn, together with girdle and scarlet scarf. At Easter this is changed for a purple cloth robe trimmed with silk, and the same outfit, with variations in details only, serves for Easter. On the first day of the Michaelmas sittings the scarlet robe is adopted but only for that day; on the second day and onwards the judicial dress is the same as during the Hilary sittings. But there is much "ringing of the changes" throughout the year, for on a score or so of saint days, as well as when engaged in criminal work, the King's Bench judges revert to the scarlet robe.

Yesterday was not in the list of saint days, so the black gown was universal—a circumstance which emphasised the glowing prominence of the Lord Chief Justice. The scarlet scarf distinguished the King's Bench Judges, who stood in a body on the left of the Lord Chief Justice, from the Lords Justices of Appeal and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, who were on his right, an unbroken body of black. Amongst these latter was Lord Justice Phillimore, making his first public appearance in his new dignity, and presently to begin his duties without any ceremonial introduction whatever.

TAKING THE OATHS.

Without a word of preface Master Kershaw, King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office, turned in his seat beneath the bench, and handed to the Lord Chief Justice a card on which were printed the two oaths which every judge is required to take, one being the oath of allegiance and the other the oath of faithful service. In the literal sense the oath is not administered by any official: the judge's his own administrator.

Stepping forward, the Lord Chief Justice, upholding a Testiment, recited in clear tones the words of the oaths, as follows, everybody meanwhile standing:

I, Sir Rufus Isacs, swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majesty King George V., his heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God.

I, Sir Rufus Isaacs, swear by Almighty God that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord King George V. in the office of Lord Chief Justice, and I will do right to all manner of people after the laws and usages of this realm without fear or favour, affection or ill will. So help me God.

The Attorney-General as the highest legal officer of the State present, formally moved "that the oaths now taken be recorded," whereupon the Lord Chief Justice, now fully inducted to the office, responded:

Be it so, Mr. Attorney.

Forthwith the record was made by the Master.

EULOGY OF LORD ALVERSTONE.

What followed was no part of the formal statutory induction, but a usual and welcome proceeding, giving completeness to the ceremony. While all in court, including the Lord Chief Justice, remained standing, the Lord Chancellor, seated, delivered a short oration, first welcoming the Lord Chief Justice and pointing out his commanding qualities, then passing on to eulogy of Lord Alverstone, and vaguely hinting that even yet the State might have the advantage of his services in the highest tribunals of all. His precise words were as follow:

It is in accordance with precedent that I, as the titular head of the Judiciary, should say a few words on this occasion. The Bench and the Bar are assembled here to witness the introduction of the new Chief Justice of England, and to take farewell of one whom I have known long, and whom illness has prevented from remaining with us. I will speak first, in the few sentences I have to say, of the new Lord Chief Justice of England. Some of us have know him intimately for a quarter of a century, some of us still longer at the Bar and on the Bench. There is no relationship more searching, no relationship in which more intimate knowledge comes of a man with whom you are brought into the daily contact of legal life.

To the commanding grasp of his profession in its various branches he adds other qualities. It is not often that one has such a combination of mastery of the law with keeness in dealing with facts, as one finds in Sir Rufus Isaacs. But more than that, we of the Bench and we of the Bar get to know a man, and we have known his during these years in that intimate relationship of which I have spoken as a man whose highest, desire it has been to do right between man and man. We have known him as one of the highest honour and of the highest desire to seek out and ensue truth whenever the truth may be ensued.

I wish to add a few sentences about his predecessor, and it is difficult for me to do so without emotion. During the time I have hold my present office I have been brought into close contact with Lord Alverstone. His helpfulness to a new Minister is something I shall always bear in most grateful recollection. He is a man of vast experience, with unrivalled knowledge in law and in business, and we cannot but feel that his passing from active life amongst us is a great loss to the nation. But my hope is that, with rest, we may not wholly lose the benefit of his services. His Sovereign has accorded him a signal mark of recognition—recognition which was the least that was due to him in the step in the peerage which is about to be his—and my own hope is that after an interval we may again see him in the Supreme Tribunals of the country, where he has already, from time to time, given us distinguished assistance. Be that as it may, I know I am expressing the feeling of all here.

The last word had barely left the lips of the Lord Chancellor when a voice coming from a emrore corner of the court audibly uttered the words, "You speak for yourself, Lord Haldane."

All eyes were immediately cast in that direction, and there was considerable trepi-Mr. Smith, one of the assistant superin-lation lest a scene might be brewing, but tendents, hastily made his way to the corner and ejected the interrupter. It was then noticed that he was wearing wig and gown.

SIR J. SIMON'S TRIBUTE.

The incident diverted attenion but a moment, for the voice of Sir John Simon re-called attention to the object of the gathering. In clear and eloquent language he thus amplified the encomiums of the Lord Chancellor;

The Bar desire to associate itself in the fullest measure with the sentrments to which your lordship, speaking for the Bench, has given expression. We tender our respectful and sincere congratulations and good wishes to the new Lord Chief Justice. We deeply regret that long illness should have overtaken Lord Alverstone, and that he should be laid aside from the work which he has so long discharged with such dignity and distinction. The inactivity which ill-health involves must be doubly wearisome to one whose energy has been unbounded, and to whom hard work has been second nature. There are many of my learned friends in this court who could speak with longer experience and more authority than I of Lord Alverstone's wonderful record of achievements at the Bar.

Here, to-day, in the Lord Chief Justice's Court, where we greet his successor, we think justly of the long and honourable discharge of the great office which Lord Alverstone held for thirteen years. We think of his unchanging devotion to his public duties, of his single-minded pursuit of justice, of that patience which he always displayed in examining the facts of a case, and of that promptitude which a business community demands if justice is not to be denied.

In the Court of Criminal Appeal he has created out of the more dry bones of an Act of Parliament a great institution, which offers to any man who has been unjustly condemned the chance of re-establishing his position, without interfering with the swift retribution of punishment of the guilty. And there are many in this court who, when they think of Lord Alverstone, will always remember the unfailing kindness, the unfailing generosity and encouragement he has shown to men struggling at the foot of the ladder which he has so brilliantly ascended.

My brethern at the Bar and I rejoice to hear that your lordship holds out some prospect that Lord Alverstone, in the House of Lords or on the Privy Council, may hereafter, given better health, be able to put his great judicial powers at the service of the State. And we all trust that the demonstration of admiration and sympathy which this crowded court has displayed will give to Lord Alverstone some consolation at the moment when he has laid down the office to which he has devoted so large a part of his life.

The proceedings thus abruptly ended, and the judges and the public field out of court. A few minutes later the Lord Chief Justice re-appeared, divested of his full State robes, and attired like the other King's Bench judges, and, taking his seat, commenced the trial of his first case—curiously enough, a stockbroker's transaction, requiring such expert knowledge as his lordship acquired on the Stock Exchange in the early part of his career.

Photo by Lafayette. Bombay Chronicle Press.

THE NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Right Hon. Sir Rufus Daniel Isaacs, K. C. V. O.

Sir Rufus Isaacs, who succeeds Lord Alverstone as Lord Chief Justice of England, was born in 1860. After a brief experience of the Stock Exchange, he studied law, was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1887, and took silk eleven years later. He entered the House of Commons as Liberal Member for Reading in 1904, and in March, 1910, was appointed Solicitor-General, becoming Attorney-General in the autumn of the same year.

Photo by Langoer. Bombay Chronicle Press.

THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Right Hon. Sir John Allsebook Simon, K.C.V.O.

By the appointment of Sir Rufus Isaacs to the Chief Justiceship, Sir John Simon succeeds him as Attorney-General at the early age of 40, and thus becomes the head of the English Bar. The son of a Congregational Minister, he was called to the Bar in 1899, and made a K. C. in 1908, being knighted on his appointment as Solicitor-General in 1910, and created a K.C.V.O. in 1911. He has represented the Walthamstow Division in the House of Commons since 1906.

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The orgy of autumn shopping has fairly begun. All of us on our return to town found that our summer things were woefully out of date; and the delight of restocking the wardrobe has been irresistible. Fashions at the present moment are so many and various that they are rather difficult to describe, but really there are styles to suit not only every taste, but every figure—which is really a more important matter. Gowns with high waists, low waists, and normal waists are all to be seen; very narrow skirts, fuller draped skirts skirts with trains and skirts without, compete with eath other for attention; blouses with basques and blouses without; hats with brims and hats without—there is endless variety, and if a few extravagances be put on one side, as they will be by all women of good taste, there is very little to be seen that is not smart and attractive.

THE BLOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

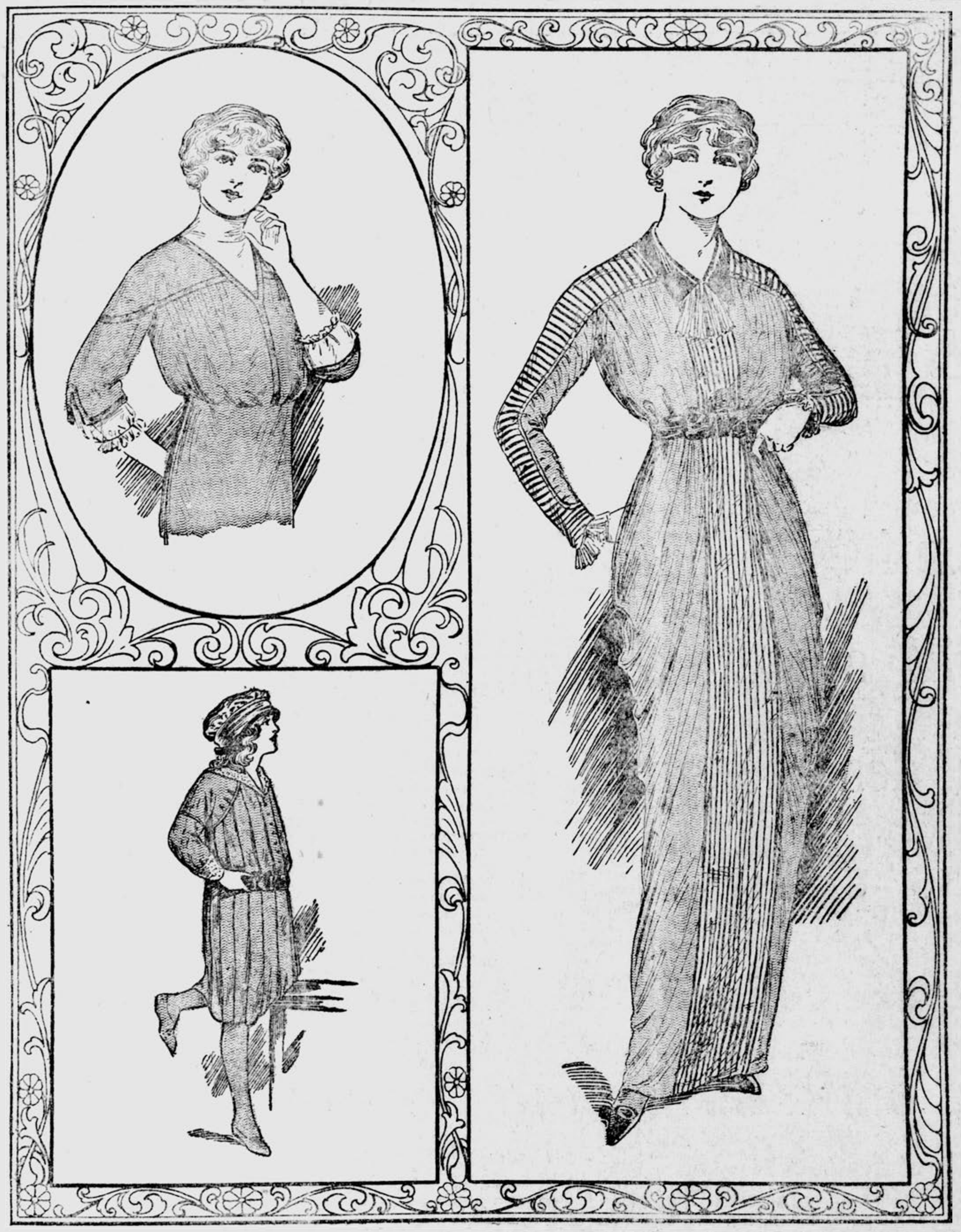
Something dainty and novel in the way of blouses is always welcome, for through all Fashion's changes the blouse remains with us—the inevitable accompaniment of the tailor-made coat and skirt. At the present time, to look really smart the blouse should coincide in tint with the costume with which it is worn; and semi-transparent materials such as ninon and chiffon are particularly in favour. The blouse of which we give a design in our illustration would look well carried out in ninon, but if something more serviceable is desired delaine could be used. The colour is Nattier blue, to match the skirt. The special feature are the narrow strappings of satin ribbon to match the delaine. A very smart effect is produced by the setting of the fulness into the yoke in tiny tucks. The vest and undersleeves are of spotted cream net; and the vest could be made if preferred with a low neck and finished with a miniature frill.

A SMART SCHOOL DRESS.

Although frocks for girls of school age should never be elaborate, a monotonous plainness should be avoided. Girls like pretty clothes, as is only natural, and if these are denied them it often produces a reaction in favour of undesirable finery as soon as they have freedom to indulge their own tastes. The design given in our sketch is a charming one, and should meet the fancy both of schoolgirls and their mothers. The deep-pleated effect is particularly good, and will be found very becoming for girls who are at the "angular" age. The material suggested for this pretty costume is old rose cloth, and the chief trimming is provided by the rows of tiny brass buttons fastened with loops of rose-coloured satin. The collar and cuffs are of cream lace, while the belt is of patent leather. The hat is of rose silk, with the brim turned up with black velvet.

A GRACEFUL GOWN.

Stripes are returning to fashion, as, indeed, might be expected in the chaos of vivid colours which the Futurist movement in art seems to have transferred to the world of dress But there is no combination that lends itself to more varied and tasteful uses than black and white, and our illustration shows a very original way of dealing with this favourite effect. The gown itself is of rich red ninon, and the skirt is in the graceful draped style which is always so attractive in this soft material. The novelty of the gown is due to the introduction of a front panel of black-and-white striped silk, while the same trimming is repeated on the sleeves with the stripes reversed. The collar and the waistband, which is finished with a bow in front, are composed of black velvet.



BOMBAY CHURCHES.

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TO-MORROW'S SERVICES AND PREACHERS.

25th Sunday after Trinity, 9th *Nov.* 1913.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, M.A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Harwood in A. Hymns 261, 554, 323, 379; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles, Chants; Hymns, 238, 260, 271. Collection for Betgeri Gadag Mission. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m.,and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy:—Rev. J. Aikman Wilson, M. Litt. 7-30. Holy Communion; 8-30 Matins (Choral) and Sermon; 5-15 Evensong and Sermon; 6-30 Evensong and Sermon.

All Saint's Church, Malabar Hill.—6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin. Parel.—8 a.m. Shortened Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Sunday School in B. B. and C. I. Ry., Institute, Lower Parel; 5-15 Sunday School in Church; 6-30 Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon Chaplain. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson. Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari—(English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor; Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A., 10 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 7-45 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer Sermon (Guarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m., Matins and Sermon, Rev. H. Martindale Chaplain, will preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul.—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and Rev. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Childrens Service; 6-30 p.m. Choral Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. R. J. Pearce. Alms for the Poor.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort—Chaplains; Rev. W. Thomson M. A. and Rev. R. E. Lee, B. D. 9-30 a.m. United Morning Service by Rev. R. M. Gray, M. A; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service by Rev. W Thomson, M. A.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain, Rev. R. M. Grey M. A. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service and Communion Service. Preacher; Rev. R. M. Grey.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church. Girgaum Back Road.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service (English). Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla Pastor: Rev. W. H. Stephens. 8-15 a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service, 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-30 p.m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. Brown; 5 p. m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart 5 p.m. Sunday School; Evening Service 6-30 p.m. Preacher Rev. A. Brown.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopa. Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a.m. Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Bishop J. W. Robinson.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office) Middle Colaba. Minister: Rev. H. E. Barrell.—9 a.m., Morning Service, H. E. Barrell; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Dr. Henry C. Mabic, D.D., LL D., Boston, U. S. A. Subject: "Certitude and Finally in Religion." Sunday School, from 5 to 6 p.m.; 5-30 to 6-15 p.m., Adult Bible Class open to all.

AMERICAN MISSION.

Hume Memorial Church near Parsi's Statue, Byculla, Congregational, Centenary Celebrations:—Public Worship 9-30 a.m.; Leader Rev. John Malely, Pastor English Sermons by Rev. George A. Hall and Marathi Sermon by Rev. T. Nathoji with communion; Service of offerings 4-30 p.m.; Musical Praise service 8-45 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B De Mounte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy; The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30., and 5-30 p.m., Week days, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.,

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m. Mass; 8 a.m. High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar Rev. Mr. D'Sa. Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar. Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques. Low Masses, 6-45 and 9 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier. Dabul (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—Masses 5, 5-30, 6-30 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m.; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus. Vicar Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m and 7-30 a.m. Children's Masses; Daily Masses 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. Evening Services.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba,—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., Oxon, Sundays 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

◆

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.
POLISH PUREE.
ICED INDIAN FISH CREAMS.
PARTRIDGES SWISS FASHION.
RIBS OF BEEF A LA PORTUGAISE.
TARTINES A LA GREVILLE.
ORIENTAL PUDDING.

Fish, As. 6; Partridges, As. 10; Beef As.9; Vegetables, As. 4; Potatoes, As. 3; Eggs, As. 6; Odds, and Ends. As. 4; Total, Rs. 2-10.

POLISH PUREE.

Cook four or five potatoes in their jackets, peel and mush them and add them to a large cup and a half each of milk and water with a greated onion, papper salt etc. Have two tablespoonfuls of cooked macaroni prepared and add to this and let all simmer. If too thick add more milk, just before serving mix in two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese dusted with cayenne.

ICED INDIAN FISH CREAMS.

Make sufficient white sauce rather thick and flavour it with curry powder. Shred the fish finely and mix it with the sauce, and seasoning to taste and two tablespoonfuls of undiluted preserved milk and dissolved gelatine. Set these on ice and serve on iced rice garnished with tiny shreds of green chilli, pickled gherkin and lime juice and oil seasoned with tobasco sauce and onion juice.

PARTRIDGES SWISS FASHION.

Stuff the partridges and saute them in peppered and salted fat till they are slightly browned Set them in a pan with a head of celery cut in inch pieces, and three or four onions grated, with a little fat, pepper, salt and, 2 tablespoonfuls of stock. Cover closely and cook in a moderate oven for an hour. During the time if it becomes too dry add a little milk. Make enough thick white sauce richened with the yolk of an egg to mast the partridges and serve with the vegetable round them.

RIBS OF BEEF A LA PORTUGAISE.

Bone the meat, crush the bones and set them on to make stock for the gravy. Roll the meat neatly with a stuffing of stoned raisins, a little grated onion a tablespoonful of minced bacon and some minced parsley with pepper and salt. Oil this, roll it in seasoned flour and set it to braise in a closed pan in the oven for an hour and a halff with a wineglassful of the stock. Turn the rest into a good brown sauce adding the gravy from the meat when ready. Serve with fried sultanas and shredded almonds added to the gravy at the last.

TARTINES A LA GREVILLE.

Make neat lattle sandwiches of brown bread and butter spread with any meat pounded with two anchovy fillets, a teaspoonful of capers tobasco sauce lime juice make a savoury whip with white of egg and mask one with it white and the alternate one with it coloured green with parsley juice.

ORIENTAL PUDDING.

Split two or three sponge cakes and spread them thickly with apricot jam. Cut into dice and arrange them in a buttered basin with finely minced preserved ginger sprinkled between; fill up with a custard mixture slightly flavoured with ginger. Steam this for an hour and serve with a sauce made of some of the ginger syrup with a little brandy and lime juice boiled together till syrpy and strained.

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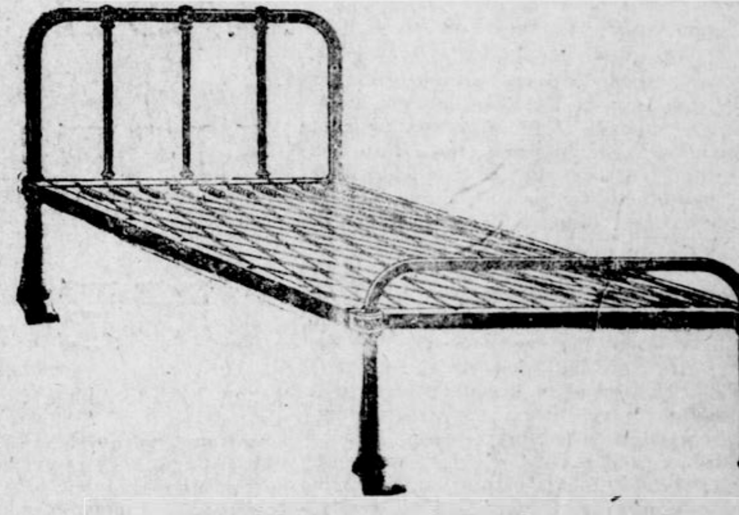

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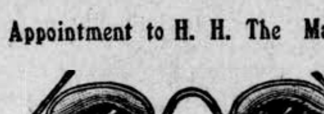

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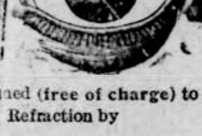

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